

THE
INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION
IN LIVY

A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY
STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
PHILOSOPHY

BY

HOWARD VERNON CANTER, Ph. D.

Instructor in Latin in the University of Missouri.

PRESS OF E. W. STEPHENS PUB. CO.
COLUMBIA, MO.
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INTRODUCTION.

Hitherto no complete exposition of the infinitive construction in Livy has been attempted. His importance as a historian, his real merits as an author—at once a master of words and a past master of Latin prose style—alike render such a study desirable. To supply such need, this work was undertaken.

Livy's position in time, standing as he does just on the border line between Classic and Silver Latinity, is one of peculiar interest and importance. He it was who first broke through and extended the limits of Ciceronian usage, and so may fairly be regarded as the founder of Silver Latin, or, at least, the leading author in a period of transition to that age. To determine how far he extends the limits of Classic usage, has been the chief aim of this study.

With this end in view, all the examples of the infinitive construction in the Livy corpus have been collected, and, where possible, parallel examples are given from authors of earlier and later periods. That Livy does show a notable extension in usage, over classic authors, will be seen from reference to the conclusions given at the end of this investigation.

One chapter is devoted to the Historical Infinitive, and the construction is worked out in the fullest detail. All the occurrences are given, to which is added a summary showing the relative usage in the several decades. The infinitive construction proper is treated under three heads with examples arranged in alphabetical order: The Simple Infinitive, The Accusative with the Infinitive, and the Nominative with the Infinitive. Following these is a chapter giving sundry details suggested by the study of the infinitive as used by Livy.

Some idea of the "creamy richness" (*lactea ubertas*, Quintilian, X, 1, 32) of Livy's language, as well as the variety of expression attained by him, may be seen from the fact that he employs the Simple Infinitive construction with two hundred and seventeen different verbs and phrases, of which seventy-seven are used by him but once, while with the Accusative with the Infinitive he employs the large number of four hundred and ninety-five different verbs and phrases, of which the remarkable number of two-hundred and seven are used by him but once.

Citations are from the Weissenborn-Müller edition. Most of the references found in the following pages will be readily understood from the Bibliography given above. Attention is called, however, to the fact that Draeger=*Historische Syntax*, 1881; Georges=*Jahresbericht für Altertumswissenschaft*, 1880, pp. 390-436; Merguet=*De Usu Syntactico Infinitivi Latini*, Maxime Poetico, 1863; Riemann=*Études sur la Langue et la Grammaire de Tite-Live*, 1884; Wöfflin=*Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik*.

THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION IN LIVY

CHAPTER I.

The Historical Infinitive.

No attempt will here be made to give the explanation of the so-called historical infinitive. Even Wölfflin, and other scholars are contented to pass over this much-mooted and more or less conclusively debated problem.¹ It will be sufficient here, before giving the occurrences in Livy and the details connected with his usage, to give briefly the employment of this construction in Latin, and to see how Livy compares with other authors, particularly the historians. Wölfflin has shown the usage in a general way from Plautus to the latest authors, and concludes that in late Latin the construction finally disappears. Below it will be shown that Livy is in line with this tendency in that he employs the construction less frequently in passing from the earlier to the later parts of his work.

Although scholars differ as to the exact origin of the historical infinitive, and are not uniform in the terminology employed, the Latin authors examined show that they are correct in uniformly ascribing its use pre-eminently to the historians. Sallust shows special fondness for it. In one description, Jugurtha, 66, 1, he writes eleven infinitives; in Catilina, 33, 1, twelve; in Jugurtha, 94, 5, thirteen. Auctor Belli Africani, 20, 1-3 has twelve. Tacitus, Agricola, 38, has ten. Livy uses the construction freely, but rarely with more than five infinitives in one description. However, we

¹ Wölfflin, *Die Entwicklung des Infinitivus Historicus*, X, 177 f. Jolly, *Geschichte des Infinitivs*, p. 181 f. Mohr, *De Infinitivo Historico*, 1878.

find seven in III, 37, 6; IV, 37, 10. Eight in III, 37, 1. Nine in XXIII, 4, 2. Ten in XXVII, 45, 10.

Caesar almost entirely rejects the construction, and Cicero seems to have had the feeling that it was not consonant with the best style, employing it freely in the *ad Atticum* Letters and in the *Verrine Orations*, but only rarely in the later speeches. Curtis, Florus and Justinus all use the historical infinitive, but it is wanting in Suetonius, and among the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* it is employed only by Capitolinus.

The free use of the construction by the historians, and its peculiar adaption to the historical style of writing have given to it the name of the historical infinitive. Jolly² shows that this was an early and crude form of expression with the Romans, and that it first came into use as a reporter's style in the army.

This early and easy method of writing, suited to haste, later found a place in the ordinary speech of the historians and comic writers, easily winning acceptance with an author who wished to depict events that happen in quick succession, or wished to give a rapid sequence of events, while sketching the bare outlines of the thought and omitting the details. Therefore Kühner³ calls the construction the "*Infinitivus Adumbrativus*," and gives the following excellent definition: "An der Stelle des beschreibenden Imperfekts und des repräsentativen Präsens wird in lebhaften, nicht ausmalenden, sondern skizzirenden Schilderungen sehr häufig der Infinitiv des Präsens sowol des aktivs als des Passivs, den wir daher Infinitivus Adumbrativus nennen wollen, gebraucht. Dieser eigentümlichen Schilderungsweise liegt überall eine Gemüthsbewegung zu Grunde, indem der Redende von dem Gegenstande seiner Mittheilung so ergriffen wird, dass er nur die Sachen selbst in der abstrakten Form des Infinitivs nackt hinstellt, ohne die Beziehungen zu dem Subjekte des Satzes zu bezeichnen."

² *Geschichte des Infinitive*, p. 181. ³ II, 103.

Thus we see that it is used in place of an imperfect tense, or of the historical present. Only the present infinitive is found, except in the cases of such verbs as *odisse* and *meminisse* (for Livy, see examples given below), which have no present form. So Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 55, 2 **festinare—cavere—meminisse**. That the historical infinitive is used equivalent to the imperfect indicative we are told also by Charisius⁴: “**Apud auctores historicos velut Sallustium, Livium parare, arcere . . . adire pro parabant, arcebant . . . ut ex ipsis lectionibus cognosci potest.**”

But we find in Latin examples which are equivalent not only to an imperfect tense but also to a historical present and even to an aorist tense. It is found least frequently equivalent to an aorist, as Livy, *XXX*, 42, 11 **vocatidicere**. For the infinite equivalent to the historical present see these examples: Plautus, *Amphitruo*, 1110. Sallust, *Catilina*, 60 **instareresistunt**. Livy, *I*, 42, 1 **munire . . . iungit**. For the infinitive equivalent to the imperfect tense see Sallust, *Catilina*, 12, 5 **erapiebantadimere**. Livy, *XXII*, 42, 4 **erat . . . dicere**.

The sequence after the historical infinitive is regularly past tense, and even where it is found coordinated with the historical present, the latter may be equivalent to the imperfect tense. The subject of the historical infinitive is in the nominative case, usually of the third person, very rarely of the first. Sometimes where no limitations to particular persons is intended, no subject is expressed.

Below will be found the occurrences of the historical infinitive in Livy:

Book I. Thirty-five examples are given by Winkler, p. 20.

Book II. II, 3, 6, (2*) ; 6, 2(2) ; 7, 8 ; 10, 8(2) ; 13, 8(2) ; 22, 6(2) ; 23, 7 ; 23, 10(3) ; 23, 13 ; 24, 2(4) ; 24, 7(2) ; 27, 1 ;

⁴Grammatici Latini, I, 114, 25 K.

*The figures in parenthesis indicate the number of infinitives found in the several description periods. When a description extends into following paragraphs, citation is given for the first only.

27, 7; 27, 13; 28, 1; 28, 6; 28, 9; 32, 5; 41, 7 (3); 44, 2; 44, 5; 45, 3(2); 45, 5(4); 45, 11; 47, 12; 48, 1; 50, 4; 52, 2(4); 53, 2; 54, 8(3); 54, 10; 55, 2(2); 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 4; 58, 3(3); 58, 8(8); 59, 5(2); 65, 2(3).

Book III. III, 1, 8; 2, 12; 3, 4(2); 4, 7; 8, 1; 10, 10; 11, 10(6); 12, 5(5); 14, 5(7); 16, 1(2); 16, 6; 17, 10(3); 18, 7(3); 19, 1(3); 20, 2; 24, 3; 25, 9; 28, 9; 31, 7; 35, 5(4); 37, 1(8); 37, 6(7); 38, 1; 38, 9(3); 41, 1; 46, 7(2); 48, 6; 63, 3(3); 65, 9(4); 69, 3(2); 70, 5; 72, 2(2).

Book IV. IV, 9, 5(2); 13, 4(2); 13, 12(2); 14, 4(5); 18, 1(2); 20, 3; 25, 10(3); 25, 12(2); 31, 4(3); 31, 8; 37, 10(7); 39, 2(3); 42, 4; 44, 3; 44, 6; 45, 7(2); 46, 2(5); 54, 7(2); 54, 9; 55, 2; 58, 9; 60, 3; 60, 6(2).

Book V. V, 7, 10(7); 7, 13; 9, 2(4); 11, 3; 19, 4; 26, 9(2); 29, 8; 39, 1(3); 39, 8; 39, 13; 46, 1; 46, 6; 47, 5(2); 47, 11.

Book VI. VI, 3, 8(2); 3, 9(2); 4, 6(2); 6, 6(2); 11, 7(3); 13, 4; 14, 12; 20, 15; 23, 2(4); 23, 9; 24, 7(2); 32, 1(2); 39, 5.

Book VII. VII, 12, 12(8); 14, 2; 14, 10; 17, 7; 20, 2; 23, 10(2); 32, 4(2); 33, 2(3); 37, 9; 40, 3.

Book VIII. VIII, 14, 1(2); 19, 6(2); 21, 6(2); 27, 2(2); 35, 3(2); 39, 4(3).

Book IX. IX, 7, 9(4); 7, 12; 14, 3; 14, 7; 14, 16(3); 22, 3(4); 26, 11; 27, 14(3); 33, 8; 35, 5; 40, 14; 45, 10.

Book X. X, 5, 5; 15, 9(3); 19, 1(3); 20, 9(3); 24, 5; 25, 9; 27, 6; 28, 12(3); 29, 1(6); 35, 13; 36, 10(3); 36, 14; 41, 4(2); 42, 1(2).

Book XXI. Twenty-two examples are given by Winkler, p. 20.

Book XXII. XXII, 8, 2(2); 16, 4; 22, 21; 27, 2; 27, 8; 28, 9; 29, 5(2); 30, 8(2); 40, 7; 41, 3(2); 42, 4; 44, 5; 50, 5(3).

Book XXIII. XXIII, 3, 9; 3, 14; 4, 2(9); 6, 4; 8, 6; 10, 13; 14, 7(3); 16, 10; 18, 9(3); 27, 2; 27, 6(2); 34, 5; 35, 4.

Book XXIV. XXIV, 1, 2(2); 16, 16(3); 26, 16(2); 27, 1; 27, 4; 32, 1(6); 37, 8.

Book XXV. XXV, 3, 17(2); 8, 9; 10, 2(3); 14, 8; 18, 8(2); 24, 5(3); 37, 9(4).

Book XXVI. XXVI, 15, 4; 27, 11; 29, 6.

Book XXVII. XXVII, 10, 1(3); 14, 10(3); 15, 14; 18, 12.

Book XXVII. XXVII, 20, 9(4); 24, 1; 25, 14; 28, 10(3); 31, 10; 37, 6; 41, 8(2); 45, 10(10); 48, 11; 50, 5; 51, 1.

Book XXVIII. XXVIII, 6, 5; 16, 6; 21, 8; 33, 4.

Book XXIX. XXIX, 1, 9(2); 5, 6(3); 6, 3; 9, 12(2); 10, 8(2); 15, 12(3); 19, 3(2); 31, 10(2).

Book XXX. XXX, 3, 7(2); 6, 2; 11, 6(4); 11, 10(5); 12, 6; 24, 10(2); 34, 6(2); 40, 8; 42, 11.

Book XXXI. XXXI, 6, 5; 25, 9; 35, 3; 39, 5; 40, 2; 41, 11(4).

Book XXXII. XXXII, 10, 6; 22, 2; 30, 3(2); 36, 3; 36, 6; 38, 3; 39, 10; 40, 2.

Book XXXIII. XXXIII, 12, 4; 15, 7; 25, 11; 28, 9; 32, 6(2); 33, 1.

Book XXXIV. XXXIV, 11, 3; 12, 1(3); 19, 2(2); 33, 1(2); 33, 3(2); 37, 1; 39, 11(4); 41, 5; 50, 1; 58, 3; 61, 6; 61, 8(2); 61, 10(2).

Book XXXV. XXXV, 11, 8(5); 11, 13; 12, 7; 17, 4; 31, 1; 36, 7; 45, 5; 46, 5; 47, 2; 49, 1.

Book XXXVI. XXXVI, 15, 2(2); 19, 2; 24, 6; 32, 3(2); 34, 5.

Book XXXVII. XXXVII, 10, 7; 10, 9; 11, 9; 15, 1; 19, 1(2); 20, 8; 26, 13; 32, 12(2); 52, 10.

Book XXXVIII. XXXVIII, 2, 7; 8, 6(2); 12, 6; 14, 8; 14, 13; 25, 13(2); 33, 6(4); 40, 10(2).

Book XXXIX. XXXIX, 5, 1(2); 10, 8(2); 12, 8; 13, 3(3); 13, 7(2); 31, 9(2); 34, 6; 39, 3(3).

Book XL. XL, 6, 7(2); 8, 4; 26, 4(2); 40, 8(2); 46, 14(2); 47, 2(2); 55, 5; 56, 2; 56, 7(2); 58, 2.

Book XLI. XLI, 20, 3(6).

Book XLII. XLII, 3, 5; 59, 3(3); 60, 4; 62, 13(2); 65, 11(3); 66, 5.

Book XLIII. XLIII, 1, 7; 1, 9; 17, 8.

Book XLIV. XLIV, 4, 5(3); 5, 1; 7, 3; 7, 8(2); 10, 1; 25, 11(3); 26, 6; 28, 9; 34, 8(7); 36, 7.

Book XLV. Ten examples are given by Winkler, p. 20.

Summary.

Books.	Number of description periods in which found.	Total occurrences found.	Number of Infinitives used singly.
I.	35	—	—
II.	39	74	21
III.	32	81	14
IV.	23	51	9
V.	14	27	9
VI.	13	24	5
VII.	10	21	6
VIII.	6	13	0
IX.	12	22	8
X.	14	31	6
XXI.	22	—	—
XXII.	13	19	8
XXIII.	13	26	9
XXIV.	7	16	3
XXV.	7	16	2
XXVI.	3	3	3
XXVII.	15	34	9
XXVIII.	4	4	4
XXIX.	8	17	1
XXX.	9	19	4
XXXI.	6	9	5
XXXII.	8	10	6
XXXIII.	6	7	5
XXXIV.	13	23	6

Books.	Number of description periods in which found.	Total occurrences found.	Number of Infinitives used singly.
XXXV.	10	14	9
XXXVI.	5	7	3
XXXVII.	9	11	7
XXXVIII.	8	14	4
XXXIX.	8	16	2
XL.	10	16	4
XLI.	1	6	0
XLII.	6	11	3
XLIII.	3	3	3
XLIV.	10	21	6
XLV.	10	—	—
Totals	401	666	184

From the above it will be seen that Livy employs the historical infinitive less frequently, though not quite uniformly less, passing from the earlier to the later books. This will be all the more apparent if we observe the percentage of total occurrences relatively to the number of chapters in the books near the beginning and near the end of each decade, which method may be considered as fairly representing the tendency in usage throughout the whole of Livy's work. Assuming that the chapters, taken book for book, are of equal length (which is practically true), we have the following results:

	Chapters.
Book II. One occurrence in every	.8
Book X. One occurrence in every	1.5
Book XXII. One occurrence in every	3.2
Book XXX. One occurrence in every	2.4
Book XL. One occurrence in every	3.7

Below will be found some further details in regard to Livy's use of the historical infinite.

The Perfect Infinitive.

Grammarians speak of the historical infinitive as confined in usage to the present tense. Livy uses the perfect

infinitive six times, and always with verbs which have no present form, and are therefore employed in lieu of the present. The examples are: **Odisse**: II, 58, 5. III, 37, 2. IV, 31, 4. IX, 7, 9. XXIV, 32, 2. **Meminisse**: X, 29, 1.

Single Infinitives Between Finite Verbs.

Draeger⁵ says: "In der Regel treten mehrere Infinitive auf, selten stehen sie vereinzelt oder von verbis finitis unterbrochen oder begleitet." The large number of single infinitives shown in the summary given above on page 14 and thirty examples in our author where a single historical infinitive stands between finite verbs, disproves this statement as far as Livy is concerned.

The Passive Infinitive.

The passive infinitive in this construction was avoided, hence, in the classic period of Latin, its use is small. Wölfflin⁶ says that the first occurrence of the passive is Auctor Belli Africani, 15, **occupati esse**. Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, III, 4 **superari** is scarcely passive, so it may be said that he does not employ the passive. Cicero does not show an example, though in Sallust a number are found. Huebenthal⁷ gives twelve examples for Sallust, and fifty-three for Tacitus used in passive and middle sense. Asinius Pollio has one example, 61 **occupati esse**—departing in usage from Cicero and Caesar who showed a tendency to give it up⁸. There are twenty-nine examples in Livy.

Deponent Verbs.

These are found in many authors. So Plautus, Amphitruo, 230 **hortari exercitum**. Diomedes⁹ calls express attention to Vergil, Aeneid, IV, 493 **Magicas accingier artes**, but the usage here is the accusative with the infinitive. Livy has more than sixty examples.

⁵ I, 329.

⁶ X, 182 f.

⁷ Page 12.

⁸ Wölfflin, VI, 101.

⁹ Grammatici Latini, I, 341, 14 K.

Reflexives.

These are found but rarely in the historical infinitive construction. Terence, *Adelphi*, 45. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, VII, 640. Lucan, IX, 943. There are seven examples in Livy: IV, 14, 4. VI, 3, 9; 39, 5. XXIX, 1, 9. XXXIV, 33, 3; 61, 10. XXXVI, 32, 3.

Inchoatives.

Inchoative verbs are especially preferred by Tacitus.¹⁰ Livy has five examples: **fama crescere** II, 27, 13; VI, 4, 7. **turba crescere** VII, 12, 14. **fama crescere**—**fama senescere** XXVII, 20, 9. **cura crescere** XXVII, 24, 1.

Frequentatives.

Numerous examples are found in Sallust and Tacitus¹¹. Livy has twenty-three examples.

Esse.

The use of *esse* as a historical infinitive is, on the whole, not frequent. Cicero has but one example, in *Verrem*, IV, 40. Huebenthal¹² gives ten examples for Sallust and one for Tacitus. Livy has twenty-four examples, doubtless a larger number than any other author.

Quisque with the Historical Infinitive.

This is a favorite combination with Livy. He has also one example with **quisquam**, VII, 20, 2. He has eighteen examples with **quisque**.

The Historical Infinitive with the Accusative with the Infinitive.

Kühner,¹³ says that the examples in Latin where the historical infinitive is found with a dependent accusative

¹⁰ Wölfflin, X, 177f. Huebenthal, p. 9f.

¹² Page 12.

¹³ II, 516 Anmerkung 6.

¹ Huebenthal, p. 9f.

with the infinitive are few. The above statement is not true for Livy, who has not fewer than seventy-five occurrences.

The Historical Infinitive in Dependent Clauses.

The historical infinitive usually stands in an independent clause. Only in exceptional cases, and only in Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, Curtius, Florus, Asinius Pollio and Lactantius do we find it in a secondary clause.¹⁴ It is found:

(a) in a relative clause: Sallust, Jugurtha, 59, 70. Justinus, XI, 8, 9. Tacitus, *Historiae*, IV, 80. Draeger (locus citatus says of Tacitus, *Germania* 7 **unde—audiri** "mit Kritz '**audiri**' zu corrigiren ist." But Wölfflin¹⁵ defends the use of the historical infinitive in the example just stated and says that its use here in a relative clause finds its model in Vergil, *Aeneid*, VI, 557, **hinc exaudiri gemitus**, maintaining that its use in a relative clause is much less bold than with *donec* which we find Tacitus, *Annales*, XIII, 57. Huebenthal¹⁶ gives for Tacitus six additional examples of the historical infinitive in a relative clause. No example of the historical infinitive in a relative clause is found in Livy.

(b) in a comparative clause: Wölfflin¹⁷ says it is doubtful whether the historical infinitive is found in a comparative clause. Tacitus, *Agricola*, 34 is an apparent case, but the text is in doubt. Livy has one example, II, 55, 5 **quo ferocius clamitabant, eo infestus circumscindere et spoliare lictor**.

(c) in a temporal clause: Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 98 is probably the earliest example in a temporal clause. Livy has several occurrences with *cum* and *cum interim*. In all the examples we find the infinitive equivalent to an imperfect, and employed in a subordinate proposition of time

¹⁴ Draeger, *Syntax und Stil des Tacitus*, p. 70. Wölfflin, VI, 101; X, 183.

¹⁵ XIII, 270.

¹⁶ Page 36.

¹⁷ X, 184.

with an idea of repetition: II, 27, 1 **expectabat**, **cum** **Appius—dicere**. III, 37 5, **cum** **interim** **mentio** **comitiorum** **nulla** **feri**. IV, 51, 4 **cum** **interim**—**exerceri** **et** **tantam** **vim** **habere**. Kühnast¹⁸ and Wöfflin (*locus citatus*), both give Livy, VI, 27, 6 as an example of the historical infinitive with **cum** **interim**, but it is impossible to consider this infinitive, **objectari** as anything but an infinitive with an accusative subject and governed by the preceding **nagabunt**.

It will be noticed that no examples are cited from Caesar or from Cicero of the historical infinitive in a dependent clause. Hence Livy's usage in a relative clause, as that of Asinius Pollio, 15, 2 **qui paulatim cedere** extends the construction beyond classic limits. But neither Sallust nor Livy makes any extension beyond what we have seen. However, the construction is characteristic of Tacitus, who employs the historical infinitive not only after **cum** and **ubi**, but also after **postquam**, *Annales*, III, 26; **ut**, *Historiae* III, 31, and **donec**, *Annales*, XIII, 57¹⁹

¹⁸ Page 246.

¹⁹ Draeger, *Syntax und Stil des Tacitus*, p. 70.

CHAPTER II.

The Simple Infinitive.

It is not necessary in this investigation to discuss the nature and syntactical use of the infinitive, or to try to discover how far the construction shows its verbal or its substantive nature. To note all the occurrences in Livy, and, where possible, to give parallel examples in authors of an earlier and a later period, will be the extent of this study.

Saffold¹ has already pointed out the difficulty in determining what may properly be regarded as a simple infinitive construction. He says, page 9 following: "In every instance where the accusative has been omitted it is possible with more or less difficulty to supply it. It is therefore a matter of individual opinion as to whether in any given instance the omission is sufficiently striking to entitle the construction to be regarded as an instance of the simple infinitive. To prove this one has but to compare the statistics that are given by any two scholars as to the number of times this construction is found in any particular author. An examination of the lexicons to Caesar by Meusel and Merguet will show this quite clearly. More than this, the same scholar often does not seem to be altogether consistent in his own classification."

Below will be found an alphabetical list of the expressions with which the simple infinitive occurs in Livy. Preceding this detailed list will be found several verbs that are given no special study, either because they occur everywhere in Latin, or present nothing noteworthy in usage, or are too numerous to cite all the occurrences. These verbs are: **audere, conari, debere, licet, malle, nequire, nolle, posse, solere, velle, videri.**

¹The Construction with Jubeo, Johns Hopkins University, 1902.

abnuere: VIII, 18, 9. XXII, 37, 4. XXIX, 15, 2. XXXVII, 48, 4. XXXVIII, 16, 13, XLIV, 43, 8. **Abnuere** is found in this construction as early as Ennius, *Annales*, fragment 9. Then Plautus, *Mercator*, 59. Tacitus, *Annales*, I, 13; IV, 56; *Historiae*, II, 40; IV, 35. Valerius Flaccus, III, 678.²

absistere: VII, 25, 5; XXXII, 35, 6. The first occurrence in prose is in Livy. Then Tacitus, *Historiae*, III, 74. **Desistere** is found in classic prose.³ **Absistere** does not occur in poetry until Vergil, *Aeneid*, VI, 399. Several additional examples are found in Vergil, as also in Ovid and the later poets.

adgredi: III, 35, 7. VII, 21, 5. VIII, 16, 7. XXII, 54, 8. XXXIII, 38, 12. XXXVI, 9, 9. XXXVII, 26, 8. XL, 25, 5. XLII, 67, 10. XLIV, 32, 10. First in Ennius, *Annales*, 574 (V). Then in Lucretius, in classic prose, in Livy, in Tacitus, and in Curtius.⁴

adniti: V, 29, 1. IX, 26, 15. X, 41, 7. Found only in Livy and in Tacitus, *Historiae*, I, 47; IV, 8; V, 8. It is not found in any of the other works of Tacitus.⁵

adoriri: II, 51, 6; 62, 1. III, 44, 4. VI, 2, 9; 8, 9; 36, 2. VIII, 29, 13. IX, 21, 2. X, 1, 7; 34, 1. XXIV, 41, 8. XXVIII, 3, 6. XXXV, 51, 8. XXXVII, 5, 5; 32, 1. XL, 22, 11. XLIII, 21, 4. XLIV, 11, 4; 12, 8; 39, 8. This construction is first cited Lucretius, III, 515. Then Cicero, *de Oratore*, II, 51, 205; *ad Atticum*, XIII, 22. It occurs also in Ovid and in Vergil, but especially in the historians.⁶ Tacitus, *Agricola*, 25. Curtius, III, 1, 6; IX, 4, 6.

adsolere: V, 52, 16 (infinitive to be supplied); XL, 54, 8. Occurs in Plautus and in Terence. One example in

²Riemann, p. 282. Kühnast, p. 250.
 Draeger, II, 337.

⁵Kühnast, p. 250. Schmalz, p. 284.

³Draeger, II, 338. Kühner, II, 495.

⁶Eger, p. 11. Kühnast, p. 250.
 Draeger, II, 309.

⁴Draeger, II, 309. Schmidt, p. 45.
 Eger, p. 11.

Cicero, de Inventione, II, 42, 122. Not cited from Tacitus.

In late Latin sundry examples are found both with the personal and impersonal construction—especially in the phrase **ut solet**, which seems to have been frequent in ceremonial usage.⁷

adsuefacere: III, 61, 12. XXII, 12, 10. XXVI, 4, 5. Also Caesar, Bellum Gallicum. IV, 2. Cicero, de Provinciis Consularibus, 13 fin. This verb is not given by Draeger. See the lexicons of Harper and Forcellini.

adsuescere: V, 6, 11; XXV, 9 13. XXX, 28, 8. XXXIX, 25, 15. XLII, 17, 5. This construction is found in Plautus, Asinaria, 887. Cicero, de Finibus, V, 2, 5. Vergil and the Augustan poets as well as the prose writers of the Silver age.⁸

adsuetus: 11, 3, 2; 6, 11. X, 6, 11; 19, 19; 41, 2. XXVII, 12, 4; 39, 8; XXXI, 34, 4. XXXIII, 48, 9. XXXVIII, 29, 7. XLV, 32, 4. In **adsuetus** we have nothing more than the past participle of **adsuescere** used as an adjective and having the infinitive for a complement. The construction of adjectives proper with the infinitive is not classic or usual in Latin except in the poets.⁹

aequum sit: XXXVIII, 51, 8. Cicero, in Pisonem, 47. Pro Caelio, 3. Pro Ligario, 16. Pliny, Panegyricus, 72. Quintilian, V, 10, 60. X, 1, 53.

aliud est: I, 12, 8. VI, 40, 8; 40, 19. XLV, 15, 4.

anceps est: XXI, 23, 5. The expression in this construction is probably found only in Livy.

animus (in phrases): (a) **in animo est**: I, 28, 7. II, 37, 7; 48, 9. III, 19, 12. V, 44, 7. VI, 6, 7; 19, 7. X, 25, 2. XXI, 31, 3. XXVI, 13, 17. XXXI, 9, 4. XXXVII, 53, 27. XXXVIII, 4, 7. XXXIX, 39, 6; 39, 12. XL, 56, 4. XLII, 36, 5. Cicero, ad Familiares, XIV, 11, 1; ad

⁷Thielmann, Dissertationes Philologicae Argentoratensis, 1879, p. 8. Madvig on Cicero, de Finibus, V, 1, 1. Müller on Livy, I, 28, 2.

⁸Draeger, II, 349. Kühner, II, 504 Eger, pp. 18 and 19.

⁹Riemann, Syntaxe Latine, p. 450.

Atticum, XIII, 10, 3. Draeger¹⁰ says "Ausserdem findet sich, zunächst jedoch nur bei Dichtern." This expression and **consilium (sententia) est, consilium (sententia) stat** belongs especially to the popular language.¹¹ (b) **in animo destinatum esse**: VI, 6, 7. See **destinare** below. (c) **in animo habere**: I, 48, 9. V. 45, 4. XXXIII, 10, 4. XXXIV, 58, 12. XXXVII, 14, 5; 28, 8. XLI, 3, 10, XLII, 21, 4; 28, 7. XLIV, 8, 7; 25, 1. The first occurrence is in Cicero, pro Roscio Amerino, 18. Then Servius apud Ciceronem, ad Familiares, IV, 12, 2. Auctor Belli Hispaniensis, 26. The expression **in animo habere** is more usual than **in animo est**.¹² (d) **animus horrere**; XXVIII, 29, 3. See **horrere** below. (e) **in animum inducere**: I, 17, 4. II, 18, 11. XXVIII, 18, 4. XXXVII, 54, 27. XXXIX, 12, 13. XLIV, 23, 1. The construction is found but rarely in classic Latin.¹³ Cicero, pro Sulla, 83. Sallust, Catilina, 54, 4. Suetonius, Caligula, 3. (f) **animus reformidat dicere**: IX, 34, 19. See **reformidare** below. (g) **animum subire cogitatio**: XXXVI, 20, 3.

antiquum est: I, 32, 2. As a regular construction in Latin and everywhere in use, the infinitive, or the accusative with the infinitive is employed as subject to the predicate formed by a neuter adjective. For numerous exceptions with *ut* see Draeger, 11, 274. Livy uses a large number of neuter adjectives in this construction.

arduum est: XXXVII, 54, 16.

attinet: In present tense, the verb occurs VI, 26, 7; in imperfect tense, XLII, 63, 6; in form of the infinitive, VI, 23, 7; XXXI, 25, 9. XLV, 19, 12. The construction appears first in Cicero either negated or in a negative sense. Laelius, 11; de Fato, 3; de Officiis, I, 31; IV, 22. Tacitus, Annales, XII, 60. Quintilian, II, 15, 37. The

¹⁰ II, 317.

¹² Draeger, II, 317.

¹¹ Riemann, Syntaxe Latine, p. 299;

¹³ Draeger, II, 317. Sorn, p. 17.

Riemann, p. 288.

verb is also construed by Livy with the accusative with the infinitive.¹⁴

avere: XXXIII, 32, 8. XLV, 39, 8. Not found in early Latin, in Caesar, or in Sallust.¹⁵ There are several occurrences in Lucretius: III, 260; IV, 779. IV, 1196. It is found also in Cicero, *de Officiis*, 1, 4, 13; Cato Maior, 83; and, in the *ad Atticum* Letters; Tacitus, *Annales*, IV, 71. XI, 20. XII, 36. Columella, III, 21, 6.

capital esse: XXIV, 37, 9. The first example is Lucilius, XXVI, 67 (M). It is found in Curtius and later writers.¹⁶ Pliny. *Historia Naturalis*, X, 62. Justinus, II, 7, 8. Suetonius, *Caligula*, 24. The number of expressions formed by a substantive and the verb **esse** which may be construed with the infinitive in Cicero and Caesar is not large. Livy extends this number greatly, as do also the prose writers and poets of the Empire.¹⁷

certum atque decretum est: II, 45, 13. The usual expression is **certum est** which is found in early Latin, in Cicero, and in Curtius.¹⁸ However, in Cicero, *pro Roscio Amerino*, 11, we find **certum est deliberatumque**.

(pro) certo habeo audeoque: XLIV, 22, 4.

cessare: III, 61, 13. VIII, 6, 6. It is found freely in Plautus and Terence. Auctor *ad Herennium*, IV, 65. Cicero, *ad Quintum Fratrem*, 11, 2, 2; *ad Atticum*, XI, 11, 2; also in Vergil, Horace and later writers.¹⁹

coepisse: (a) in the active form with the active infinitive. Ninety examples occur in Livy. This construction occurs everywhere in Latin and needs no comment. (b) in the passive form with passive infinitive, Livy has more than a hundred examples. This construction is

¹⁴ Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 298. ¹⁷ Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 301. Schmalz, p. 298. R. III.

¹⁵ Draeger, II, 306. Kühnast, p. 251. ¹⁸ Vallquist, p. 2. Draeger, II, 314. Winkler, p. 6. Kühnast, p. 248. Eger, p. 12.

¹⁶ Kühnast, p. 247. Eger, p. 20. ¹⁹ Kühner, II, 491 f. Draeger, II, 339. Eger, p. 12.

the general rule in classic Latin.²⁰ In early Latin, in Caesar and in Cicero we always find this usage; later the construction varies and Tacitus does not observe the rule. There are some exceptions—seven in all—before the time Livy.²¹ Lindsay²² gives the origin and explanation of this curious instance of attraction seen in the use of **coeptus sum** instead of **coepi**, and **desitus sum** instead of **desii** with a passive infinitive. (c) in the active form with the passive infinitive: II, 21, 6; 29, 7. XXIV, 19, 6. XXXV, 35, 10. XXXVII, 12, 12. This construction is not found in Cicero or in Caesar. It is an innovation which appears but rarely in the classic period. So Auctor ad Herennium, IV, 10, 4. Sallust, Catilina, 51, 40. Auctor Belli Africani, 82. Horace, Epistles, II, 3, 21. It is found thence more frequently—in Livy, Tacitus, Curtius, Pliny, Suetonius until it becomes the rule in late Latin.²³ (d) in active or passive with medial infinitive. V, 17, 1. XXII, 4, 4. XXX, 34, 10. XL, 37, 1. XLII, 17, 4. When the infinitive is not used in the passive but in the medial sense, we find the active, occasionally the passive of **coepisse**. Some infinitives, of which the passive sense is very slight, are construed, now with **coepi** now with **coeptus sum**, according as one wishes to consider them medial or passive in sense²⁴. The active or passive with the medial infinitive is found in nearly every period of the language. (e) passive form with **fieri** (passive); III, 65, 5. VIII, 2, 6. IX, 42, 7; 43, 16. XXI, 58, 10. XXIV, 19, 19; 47, 4; 48, 13. XXV, 11, 6; 34, 13. XXVII, 42, 5. XXXI, 23, 7. XXXVII, 18, 9. XXXVIII, 41, 7. XXXIX, 18, 9. **Fieri** in all these examples is used as a real passive, hence in accordance with (b), we find the passive verb

²⁰ Draeger, I, 162. Gildersleeve-Lodge, Latin Grammar, 423 note 3.

²² Latin Language, p. 522.

²³ Draeger, I, 161 f. Riemann, p. 208 f.

²¹ Riemann, p. 208 f. Reisig, III, 814. Eger, p. 15.

²⁴ Draeger, I, 163. Riemann, p. 212.

used with it.²⁵ On the contrary, as an original intransitive verb ($=\Phi \acute{o} \epsilon \iota \nu$) we find it with the active form in II, 21, 6. **Inuriae a primoribus fieri coepere.**

cogere: I, 48, 3. II, 34, 3. XXI, 63, 11. XXXVII, 10, 10. XLV, 6, 2; 41, 4; 42, 7. **Cogere** is found with the infinitive in all periods and more usually in this construction than in any other. Caesar always uses the passive infinitive with **cogere**, and Cicero generally employs it in the same way²⁶.

commodum est: VI, 40, 13. So Terence, *Phormio*, 603; 1026. This is a popular usage. I find no other examples.

coniti: IX, 31, 12. Found only rarely and not at all in the classic period²⁷. Accius, *apud Ciceronem*, *de Divinatione*, I, 22. Then not again until Livy. Later it occurs in Tacitus, *Annales*, XV, 42, 51. Gellius, VII, 3, 2.

consilium capere: XLIV, 11, 6. Not attested for the early period and not frequent in the classic period²⁸. Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*. VII, 26, 1; 71, 1. Cicero, *pro Quinctio*, 16, 53. In *Verrem*, II, 17, 41. Except in our example, Livy construes **consilium capere** with **ut** or with the gerund²⁹. It is to be noted further that we have here apparently, though not really, an infinitive used as a close modifier of a substantive—which is not a Latin idiom. The infinitive depends on the whole phrase **consilium cepit=constituit**.³⁰

²⁵ Draeger, I, 163. Moritz Müller on Livy, II, 21, 6. Anhang II.

²⁶ Kühnast, p. 251.

²⁷ Draeger, II, 310. Kühner, II, 491.

²⁸ Draeger, II, 318. Kühnast, p. 251.

²⁹ Krebs – Schmalz refutes Reisig's contention, III, 773, that with **consilium capere** the speech usage always demands the infinitive. According to this authority (1) the genitive of

the gerund or gerundive is also used, but with some difference in meaning from that expressed by the infinitive. (2) The choice in these expressions is partly determined by their position in the clause in which they are found. (3) The usage is not uniform throughout the several periods of Latin.

³⁰ Schmalz, p. 282.

consilium est: I, 27, 6. V, 2, 1. XXI, 63, 2. XXVIII, 42, 19. XXIX, 20, 10. XXXVII, 37, 5. XLV, 8, 4. Found in Plautus, Sallust, Cicero, and Tacitus. It is used both with the infinitive and with *ut*, though the latter is much the less common construction. In **consilium est** we have apparently a popular expression³¹.

constituere: I, 36, 2. II, 12, 3. XXV, 9, 1; 27, 9. XXXIV, 29, 2. XXXV, 43, 2. XXXVI, 10, 2; 22, 6. XLII, 67, 5. This verb occurs once in Terence, Phormio, 676. It does not occur in Plautus (who uses **instituere** in the same sense), but becomes more frequent in the classic period. It is found also in later authors as Tacitus and Curtius. **Constituere** is only rarely construed with *ut*³².

consuescere: VI, 18, 11; 23, 10. XXXI, 11, 16. XLV, 20, 8; 41, 8. **Consuescere** is the most frequent of all the verbs of this stem. It is used in early Latin, in Lucretius (six examples), several times in Sallust, Caesar, and Cicero, as also in later authors.³³

cordi est: XXVIII, 20, 7. The construction is not classic³⁴. It occurs once in Plautus, *Mostellaria*, 322; once in Catullus, 44, 3; is not found in Tacitus.

credere: III, 45, 5. VIII, 35, 11.

cunctari: X, 35, 8. XXI, 34, 8. XXV, 39, 18. XXVIII, 15, 10. XXXI, 7, 5. XXXIV, 23, 8. XLIV, 19, 11. Wanting in early Latin and in Caesar, but it occurs in Cicero. Timaeus 3. Sallust, *Catilina*, 44, 6; *Jugurtha*, 13, 6. It is found also in authors of the Silver period³⁵.

cupere: There are twenty-seven examples in Livy. This construction is found in all periods. Kühner³⁶ is in er-

³¹ Winkler, p. 7. Draeger, II, 318. Schmalz, p. 287. Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 299.

³² Draeger, II, 313. Eger, p. 12. Vallquist, p. 7.

³³ Eger, p. 18. Draeger, II, 349. Kühner, II, 492. Sorn, p. 14.

³⁴ Gildersleeve - Lodge, *Latin Grammar*, p. 276.

³⁵ Draeger, II, 339. Kühner, II, pp. 491 and 493.

³⁶ II, 491.

ror when he says "erst seit Cicero." Terence has fifteen examples.³⁷ **Cupere** in classical prose never takes **ut**.³⁸ An apparent exception is Cicero, Laelius, 16, 59 **quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut quam saepissime peccet amicus**, where, however, it should be noted that the verb **optare** and not **cupere** stands nearer the **ut** clause. But **cupere** is found with **ut** in pre-classic and post-classic periods.

dare: XL, 47, 5. This infinitive, expressing the purpose or end of an action, found in early Latin, Cato and Livy, is confined to the single verb **bibere**. We should expect the accusative of the gerundive. The construction is not met in classic prose although we find **ministraret bibere**, Cicero, Tusculanae Disputationes, I, 26, 65. However, in the poets and in later prose authors the construction is extended to other infinitives³⁹.

decernere: XXXIII, 29, 11. With **certum** the verb occurs II, 45, 13. (See **certum atque decretum est** above). **Decernere** is found in Plautus, but usually only in the form **decretum est**. The active form occurs Terence, *Andria*, 219, and several times in Caesar and Cicero⁴⁰.

decet: XLV, 8, 6. So Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus*, 737; *Persa*, 327. Cicero, *de Divinatione*, I, 20. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, VIII, 27. Horace, *Odes*, I, 4, 9; *Epistles*, I, 17, 2. Tacitus, *Annales*, XVI, 26.

desinere: This verb with the infinitive has the same construction in classic Latin as **coepisse** with the infinitive. However, an examination of the examples in Livy (given below) will show that this author apparently avoided the form **desitus sum**, as an examination of the authorities will also show that it is far from being as

³⁷ Vallquist, p. 7. Draeger, II, 307.

³⁸ Krebs-Schmalz, s. v. Gildersleeve-Lodge, *Latin Grammar*, p. 336.

³⁹ Draeger, II, 367. Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 449. Riemann et Goelzer, p. 635. Kühner, II, 504. Wölfflin, II, 201.

⁴⁰ Kühner, II, 491.

usual in Latin as **coeptus sum**. (a) In the active form with the active infinitive: III, 23, 6. V, 9, 6. XXIV, 4, 18; 15, 4. XXVI, 30, 5. XXIX, 18, 15. XXXVI, 41, 5. XLII, 52, 14. This construction needs no comment. (b) in the passive form with passive infinitive: V, 17, 5. XXXIV, 41, 5. XLII, 49, 7. Note how few examples here as compared with the same category under **coe-pisse** given above. (c) in the active form with passive infinitive: IV, 35, 9. V, 3, 2. VI, 6, 5. VIII, 28, 1. XXII, 18, 10; 34, 8. XXV, 38, 20. XXXII, 7, 6. Of these occurrences we find in IV, 35, 9. VIII, 28, 1. XXII, 18, 10, the active form to show the identity of the logical and grammatical subjects. The remaining examples show the active form without any apparent reason for its employment. (d) in the active form with medial or deponent infinitive: IV, 35, 7. **desineret ergo mirari, cur nemo de commodis plebis ageret**.

desistere: I, 40, 6. II, 59, 8. IV, 16, 5. V, 30, 1. VIII, 12, 11. XXXII, 11, 6. XXXIII, 12, 12. XL, 56, 7. XLII, 62, 14. XLV, 11, 3.

destinare: VII, 33, 13. XLIII, 7, 3. In VI, 6, 7 we find **destinatum in animo esse Camillo summittere imperium**, etc. **Destinare** with the infinitive is not found in early Latin or in Cicero. The first occurrence is in Caesar, *Bellum Civile*, I, 33. Then in the poets and Silver prose writers⁴¹

desuetus: VIII, 38, 10. Only this example and Tibullus, II, 1, 38, are given by Draeger⁴². The verb used in a finite form is found for the most part in poetic Latin⁴³.

detertere: XLII, 3, 3. This is the only example in Livy, and but one is found in Cicero, in *Verrem*, I, 5, 14. It is found also in Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, VIII, 41. *Auctor Belli Africani*, 29 and 71.

⁴¹ Draeger, II, 314. Eger, p. 10. ⁴² II, 350.

Riemann, p. 282. Merguet, p. ⁴³ Krebs-Schmalz, s. v.

18.

- differre:** XXVII, 24, 1. XLII, 2, 2. It occurs only in the poets and in prose writers of the post-classic period⁴⁴. Vergil, *Aeneid*, VI, 569. Horace, *Odes*, IV, 4, 21. Curtius, VI, 9, 9.
- difficile est:** III, 5, 12. IX, 9, 12. XXIV, 22, 9. XXXV, 28, 9. XXXVII, 54, 16. In XXXVII, 54, 16 we have the comparative **difficilius**, and in XXIV, 22, 9 **difficile atque arduum**. **Difficile** with the infinitive is found also in Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 85, 9. Cicero, *de Officiis*, I, 8. Tacitus, *Historiae*, II, 47. Four examples are found in Curtius⁴⁵.
- diffidere:** X, 33, 10; XXVIII, 31, 5. Usually in Livy and elsewhere this verb is found with the accusative with the infinitive.
- dignus esse:** V, 6, 6. XXVIII, 31, 5. Not in prose until Livy. Although we find one occurrence in Quintilian, X, 1, 96, the construction does not appear in Curtius, Tacitus, or Suetonius⁴⁶. The construction is poetic⁴⁷.
- discere:** I, 28, 9. V, 27, 7. VI, 25, 9. X, 19, 8. XXXVI, 7, 20. XLV, 39, 16. Found in Plautus and in Terence; also in Cicero, Sallust and later authors in prose and verse.⁴⁸
- docere:** I, 28, 9. XXI, 3, 6. XXIII, 5, 12. XXXV, 14, 8. Not until Cicero and only here and there since the Ciceronian period. Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 85, 33. Curtius, VIII, 9, 25. Tacitus, *Annales* XIV, 55; *Historiae*, IV, 23.
- dubium est:** XXXVIII, 6, 7. (pro) **dubio habere:** VIII, 36, 3.
- ducere (ab re);** VIII, 11, 2. Compare **res** (below).
- ducere (tolerabilis):** X, 11, 2.
- erubescere:** X, 8, 5. XLII, 41, 2. XLV, 35, 5. The first sure example is Virgil, *Eclogues*, VI, 2. It is not found in

⁴⁴ Draeger, II, 339. Eger, p. 13.⁴⁵ Eger, p. 23.⁴⁶ Draeger, II, 332. Kühnast, p. 247.⁴⁷ Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 451. Merguet, p. 39. Schmidt, p. 99.⁴⁸ Eger, p. 18. Draeger, II, 348, 390. Sorn, p. 15.

Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, or Nepos. After Livy we find it in Curtius (eleven examples), Tacitus, *Annales*, VI, 23. Seneca Philosopher, several examples.⁴⁹

esse with the predicate genitive: This construction is quite usual in Cicero; is found also in Sallust and in Curtius. Livy's usage shows a variety of expressions: VI, 39, 10 **modestiae esse**, etc. III, 70, 15; IX, 26, 17 **verecundiae fuit**, etc. XXXVIII, 48, 8 **est viri et ducis**, etc. XXX, 30, 24 **est eius**, etc. XL, 36, 3 **eius esse**, etc. XLII, 62, 4 **prudentis hominis et merito felicitis esse**, etc. XLV, 33, 11 **eiusdem esse**, etc.

est (=ἐστι=licet), "it is possible:" XLII, 41, 2. This expression is noteworthy. Its use in Latin is largely poetic⁵⁰. Riemann⁵¹ says that it is popular, "appartenant sans doute au langage vulgaire." It is found first in Varro and Lucretius, becoming more frequent, though never common, in Horace and in Vergil. Then in the Silver period, in Petronius, 67, and in authors here and there down to the ecclesiastical writers and grammarians. Greek influence is obvious⁵². For additional examples and the frequently recurring phrase "**est videri**," see Wölfflin, II, 135. IX, 492.

exordiri: XXXVI, 27, 2. Found in Cicero, *de Finibus*, I, 8; *de Divinatione*, II, 49; *de Republica*, I, 36; *pro Roscio Amerino*, 9, 27. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, IV, 162; *Fasti*, III, 206; IV, 222. In Ovid this verb always occurs in connection with **loqui** or **dicere**. So in Livy, XXXVI, 27, 2.

expedire: IX, 14, 6. XXV, 7, 13. Usually found in the present **expedit**. However, both of the Livy examples are in the imperfect **expediebat**. The first occurrence is Plautus, *Captivi*, prologue, 54. Terence, *Heautontimorumenos*, I, 1, 10.

⁴⁹ Georges, p. 428. Schmalz, p. 285.
Merguet, p. 25.

⁵¹ Page 282.

⁵² Schmalz, p. 286.

⁵⁰ Merguet, p. 41.

morumenos, 337; 388. Hecyra, 55. Cato, de Re Rustica, 9. So in later writers.⁵³

expetere: XL, 10, 5. There are several examples in Plautus. Then the construction becomes less frequent, occurring only once in Cicero, Philippicae, XII, 4, 9. Otherwise the verb is found only in the poets and in later prose writers.⁵⁴

facile esse: VIII, 4, 2; 32, 9; 40, 3. IX, 35, 5. XXIV, 4, 4; 22, 9. XXV, 36, 10. XXVIII, 3, 7; 43, 14. XXXVII, 31, 2. XXXIX, 47, 1. XLII, 61, 7. XLIV, 39, 7. Found in Terence, Eunuchus, 260; Adelphi, 862. Florus, 19, 16. Tacitus, Historiae, IV, 39. Curtius, four examples. Eger, p. 23.

fas esse: I, 16, 6; 21, 2. V, 30, 2. XXXI, 30, 2. XXXIX, 10, 4. XLV, 33, 2. Does not occur until the classic period, but since then it is found everywhere—especially frequent in Silver prose.⁵⁵

fastidire: X, 8, 6. The first appearance is Ovid, Remedia Amoris, 305. The first in prose is Livy. Then later, Petronius, 127. Valerius Maximus, II, 6, 8. Is found often in Curtius. Pliny, Historia Naturalis, XVI, 135. Quintilian, II, 3, 4⁵⁶.

festinare: I, 25, 9. VII, 9, 4. IX, 9, 11. XXXIV, 59, 6. XL, 11, 7. Occurs first in Cicero and Sallust. Then in Vergil and in Horace with scattering examples later though wanting in many authors. Georges, p. 427.

flagitiosum esse: XXXI, 24, 13. I find no parallel example in any other author.

fraudi sit: I, 47, 9. XXXIX, 14, 6. This expression is wanting in Draeger,⁵⁷ though many similar ones are given.

furor est: XXXI, 29, 12. This example is omitted by

⁵³Draeger, II, 355. Vallquist, p. 4.

⁵⁶Schmalz, p. 285. Kühner, II, 495.

⁵⁴Draeger, II, 307. Kühner, II, 496.

⁵⁷II, 358.

⁵⁵Eger, p. 20. Schmalz, p. 287.

Sorn, p. 21.

Draeger,⁵⁸ who cites only Tibullus, IV, 3, 7. The examples found are for the most part confined to poetry and post-Augustan prose. See Lexicons of Harper and Forcellini s. v.

gloriosum esse: XLII, 47, 7. XLV, 19, 4.

gravari: XXIV, 37, 11. XXXI, 46, 4. XXXV, 6, 4. XLIV, 38, 3. (The last example is incorrectly given by Harper as XXXIV, 38, 3.) This verb is found both in Cicero and Caesar. Draeger⁵⁹ gives two of the Livy examples and adds "sonst nicht bekannt." But there are later occurrences. Valerius Maximus, II, 10, 2. V, 7, 1. Suetonius, Augustus Caesar, 34. There are also three examples in Curtius.

grave esse: III, 68, 7. Found in Cicero, ad Familiares, II, 6, 1; ad Atticum I, 5, 4; pro Balbo, 9, 24.

hoc est: III, 2, 8; 19, 19.

horre: VII, 30, 23; 40, 10. X, 10, 11. XXVIII, 29, 4.

This verb is used in practically the same sense as **formidare** and **reformidare**. Found first in Cicero,⁶⁰ de Lege Agraria, II, 105; de Haruspicum Responsis, 17, 37. Vergil, Aeneid, II, 12; XI, 636.

impellere: XXII, 6, 6. Found neither in early Latin nor in the classic period. The first occurrence in prose is the example in Livy, though it is found in later prose writers. The construction is poetic.⁶¹ Vergil, Aeneid, I, 9; II, 55; 519. Horace, Odes, III, 7, 14. Ovid, Amores, II, 12, 21.

incipere: II, 2, 8. III, 29, 2. IV, 49, 15; 60, 7. X, 26, 7. XLIV, 45 10. This verb is found in all periods. See the long list of examples given by Schmidt, page 42.

indignari: XXXIV, 5, 13. XXXIX, 41, 2. This verb is not given by Draeger. The construction is almost entirely

⁵⁸II, 366.

⁶⁰Merguet, p. 26. Georges, p. 428.

⁵⁹II, 344.

⁶¹Merguet, p. 32. Riemann, p. 282.

confined to the poets—since Lucretius—and to the imperial prose writers.⁶²

indignum esse: XXXVI, 20, 3. Sallust, Jugurtha, 79, 1. Horace, Epistles, I, 3, 3; Ars Poetica, 231. Ovid, Ars Amatoria, I, 681. In prose we should expect *qui* with the subjective.⁶³

insistere: VIII, 35, 2 *insistunt*; XL, 39, 5 *instituerat*. In the same sense *instare* also is used, and the following examples in the perfect *institit* may come from either verb: VIII, 35, 2. XXIV, 26, 11. XXVII, 2, 10. XXX, 12, 19. XXXIV, 59, 6. XXXVII, 17, 5; 27, 4. XXXIX, 31, 3. XL, 5, 3; 39, 1; 49, 2. XLII, 17, 5; 59, 9. XLIV, 26, 12. First Plautus, Captivi, 581; then Cicero, ad Familiares, X, 16, 1, Livy and Curtius.⁶⁴

instituire: Twenty examples in Livy. Plautus, Bacchides, 1082. Caesar, Bellum Civile, I, 33. Sallust, Jugurtha, 18, 9. Cicero, ad Familiares, VII, 19, 1. X, 16, 1. Tacitus, Annales, III, 65; Historiae, V, 9.

insuescere: IV, 31, 4. V, 6, 1. X, 6, 11; 35, 2. XXXI, 18, 3. Terence, Adelphi, 55. Lucretius, IV, 1276. Sallust, Jugurtha, 8, 2; Catilina, II, 6. Vergil Aeneid, X, 364. The construction is not found in Cicero or Caesar. Tacitus, Annales II, 45. IV, 59.⁶⁵

intendere: XXVII, 42, 10. XXXIII, 17, 10. XXXVI, 44, 3; 45, 1; 45, 5. XXXVII, 12, 6. XXXVIII, 18, 3. XLI, 11, 3. Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, III, 26. Sallust, Jugurtha, 92, 6; 107, 7. Not found in Cicero, but in Tacitus, Historiae, II, 12; Annales, XI, 32. Curtius, V, 6, 12.⁶⁶

iubere: Livy has thirty-nine examples. For the construction throughout Latin, see Saffold, p. 9f., and p. 43.

ius est: V, 36, 5. XXXII, 22, 3. XXXIV, 58, 3. Not found until the classic period, but of frequent occur-

⁶² Merguet, p. 25. Schmidt, p. 49. ⁶⁵ Draeger, II, 350. Georges, p.

⁶³ Kühner, II, 506.

429,

⁶⁴ Draeger, II, 315.

⁶⁶ Kühnast, p. 253. Eger, p. 10.

- rence in Cicero. Then in Livy and in Curtius. In Livy XLV, 33, 2, we find *ius fasque est*.
- iuware:** praefatio, 3. V, 54, 3. XXI, 41, 6. XXXI, 1, 1. XXXIV, 32, 10. The first occurrence in prose is in Livy. Then Seneca, Epistulae, 106, 3. Tacitus, Historiae, III, 2. It does not occur in poetry prior to Vergil who has several examples.⁶⁷
- labor esse:** XXXIX, 1, 5. Cicero, Brutus, 209. Curtius, VIII, 9, 28. Frequent in Vergil and the Augustan poets.⁶⁸
- libertas est:** V, 6, 17. Wanting in Draeger.
- libet:** Twelve examples in Livy. Found in every period of Latin.
- librum esse:** XXXII, 32, 8. XXXVII, 24, 12.
- maturare:** II, 38, 8. • III, 43, 7. IX, 43, 10. X, 15, 7. XXXIV, 46, 5. XXXIX, 21, 4. XL, 26, 4. XLIV, 36, 4. Cicero, ad Atticum, IV, 1, 8. Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, I, 7. Sallust has several examples. After Livy it is not frequent.⁶⁹
- melius est:** III, 19, 12; 41, 2; 48, 3. XXXV, 28, 5. XLIV, 22, 8; 36, 13. The expression is found in all periods; in Livy usually in connection with the perfect infinitive.
- meminisse:** XXX, 42, 16. XXXIV, 21, 4. Occurs in all periods of Latin.
- memor esse:** XXVI, 9, 5. So Statius, Silvae, II, 4, 17. In Plautus, Pseudolus, 1104 we find *immemor* with the infinitive.⁷⁰
- metuere:** XXXIV, 27, 10. In the classic period the only occurrence is Auctor ad Herennium, IV, 18, 25. It is not found in Cicero or in Caesar though occurring in early Latin and in Silver prose.⁷¹
- mirum magnumque:** VII, 11, 11.

⁶⁷ Draeger, II, 351.

⁷⁰ Schmalz, p. 281.

⁶⁸ Draeger, II, 362. Merguet, p. 35.
Georges, p. 430.

⁷¹ Draeger, II, 342. Georges, p. 428.

⁶⁹ Draeger, II, 319. Sorn, p. 3.

moliri: XXIX, 27, 4. XXXIV, 27, 6. Draeger,⁷² says: "moliri cum infinitiv ist selten." But it is found in both prose and verse in every period save the pre-classic.⁷³

mos esse: V, 27, 1; 28, 3. XXVIII, 2, 7; 21, 2. XXXIV, 49, 5. XXXIX, 43, 4. XLII, 1, 10; 62, 11. XLIV, 9, 4. Plautus, *Captivi*, 985. Cicero only once, *de Oratore*, I, 18, 84. Occurs also in Sallust, Curtius and Tacitus.⁷⁴

necesse est: Twelve examples in Livy. Found throughout Latin.

necessarium esse: XXI, 58, 6. XL, 35, 6. Same meaning and construction as **necesse est**. Found also in Cicero, *de Legibus*, III, 18, 41.

nefas esse: IV, 31, 7. V, 9, 6; 51, 2; 52, 13. XXIII, 5, 13. Found Cicero, *de Inventione*, II, 46; *ad Familiares*, XV, 20, 5; *de Natura Deorum*, III, 22. Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, VII, 40. Sporadic occurrences are found in the poets and later writers.⁷⁵

nescire: II, 2, 3. VI, 30, 7. IX, 3, 13. XXII, 51, 4. Found in all periods.

nequire: A very large number of examples in Livy and common throughout the language. Much less frequent is **quire**, q. v.

niti: XXI, 28, 2. XXII, 34, 2. XXV, 16, 23. XLIV, 11, 8. The first example is Ennius, *Iphigenia*, fragment 2. Does not occur in Cicero, and from there on only occasionally, but becomes more frequent in Livy and Tacitus.⁷⁶

nostrum fuit: VIII, 13, 18.

obstinare and obstinatus: XXIII, 29, 7 **obstinaverant animis vincere aut mori**. This is the only occurrence in Latin of **obstinare animo**. The verb is more frequent in the perfect passive participle. VII, 21, 1. IX, 25, 6; 32, 9.

⁷² II, 309.

⁷³ Schmidt, p. 40.

⁷⁴ Schmalz, p. 287.

⁷⁵ Draeger, II, 361. Eger, p. 21.

⁷⁶ Draeger, II, 309.

XXVIII, 22, 15. XLII, 65, 11. The construction is not in use prior to Livy.⁷⁷

occipere: I, 7, 6; 49, 1. IV, 55. 2. Found in early Latin, but not in Caesar or Cicero. Not given by Draeger. Krebs-Schmalz s. v. says the first prose example is Cato, de Re Rustica, 156, 2. The construction is of frequent occurrence in later Latin.⁷⁸

occupare: I, 14, 4; 30, 8. II, 48, 2. XXI, 39, 10; XXXV, 35, 2. The verb= $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ +participle, "anticipate" or "forestall" in doing something. The construction, found already in archaic Latin, seems to have been popular. Ennius, Hectoris lustra, fragment 3. Titinius, Veliterna, fragment 8. Cato, Origines, V, 3. Four examples in Plautus. Varro, Saturae Menippeae, 31, 19. Horace, Odes, II, 12, 28. Wanting in Caesar, Cicero, Curtius and Tacitus.⁷⁹

omittere: XXI, 18, 12. Found in Plautus and Terence. Cicero, Brutus, 76, 266. pro Caelio, 22. Sallust, Jugurtha, 35, 8. Curtius, IX, 7, 9. Frequent in Tacitus.⁸⁰

operae esse: I, 24, 6. IV, 8, 3. IX, 23, 12. XXI, 9, 3. XXIX, 17, 17. XLI, 25, 8. XLIV, 36, 13. Usually found with a negative. This phrase is not found in other authors.⁸¹

operae pretium est: III, 26, 7. V, 21, 9. XXVI, 34, 2. XXXV, 40, 1. XXXIX, 46, 7. (In XXIX, 29, 5. Livy has *operae pretium videtur*.) Occurs in Ennius, Terence, Andria, 217. Sallust, Catilina, 12, 3. Frequent since Cicero.⁸²

oportet: I, 43, 2. IV, 5, 1. In early Latin and in the following periods. In Cicero the usage with the infinitive is much more frequent than with *ut*.⁸³

⁷⁷ Draeger, II, 316.

⁷⁸ Schmidt, p. 42. Georges, p. 429.

⁷⁹ Draeger, II, 320. Merguet, p. 25. Riemann, p. 282.

⁸⁰ Draeger, II, 337. Eger, p. 13. Kühner, II, 492.

⁸¹ Draeger, II, 362.

⁸² Draeger, II, 362. Sorn, p. 22.

⁸³ Reisig, note 498.

optare: IX, 14, 16. Not found in Caesar or in Sallust, but in Hirtius, *Bellum Gallicum*, VIII, 9. In Cicero we find it only in the forms **optatum**, **optandum**, and **optabile est**. Otherwise it is pre-classic and post-classic.⁸⁴

opus esse: IX, 37, 7. XXVIII, 44, 1. In use since the Ciceronian period. Cicero, in *Verrem*, I, 47; ad *Atticum*, VII, 8, 1; *Tusculanae Disputationes*, III, 79; *Cato Maior*, 1, 3. (sc. **dicere**). After **opus** only rarely do we find **ut** and the subjunctive, or the bare subjunctive.⁸⁵

ordiri: XXVIII, 19, 5. XXXV, 44, 1. Plautus, *Trinummus*, 1139. Cicero, *Brutus*, 6, 22; 88, 301. Found in the Augustan poets and in late prose.⁸⁶

pacisci: XXI, 41, 9. XLV, 25, 3. Found first in Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, IX, 424. Then in Livy and in Tacitus, *Annales*, XI, 9. XIV, 31. Apuleius, *Metamorphoses*, II, 28. Aurelius Victor, *De Caesaribus*, VIII, 5.⁸⁷

paenitet: I, 8, 3. III, 36, 9. XXIII, 10, 11. XXX, 28, 10. First in Cicero, *pro Milone*, 30, 82; *de Oratore*, 49, 164. More frequently, as in the Livy examples, an accusative of the person precedes, which gives the appearance of an accusative with the infinitive construction. **paenitet** is found also in Vergil, Ovid, and in later prose.⁸⁸

pangere: XLIII, 21, 3. This is used in the same sense as **pacisci**, q. v.

parare: There are more than fifty examples in Livy, who shows a notable extension over the usage of Cicero and Caesar. In like manner **paratus** with the infinitive is found in Livy and many other authors. Instead of this Cicero usually employs **ad** with the gerundive.⁸⁹

parcere: XXXIV, 32, 20. Found in early Latin but want-

⁸⁴ Schmalz, p. 284. Merguet, p. 19.

⁸⁵ Schmalz, p. 287. Reisig, III, 439 note 484.

⁸⁶ Georges, p. 429. Draeger, II, 347.

⁸⁷ Draeger, II, 319. Kühnast, p. 253.

⁸⁸ Draeger, II, 350. Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 300.

⁸⁹ Schmidt, p. 97. Merguet, p. 36.

ing in classical writers. Later it is used in the sense of *noli* or Greek $\Phi\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\upsilon$ as a paraphrase for the negative imperative. Appears next in Catullus, 64, 146, and is a favorite word with Ovid and the Augustan poets. Later in African Latinity and in the ecclesiastical writers. The usage is popular.⁹⁰

parum (habere): XLII, 3, 6. Found also Ovid, *Fasti*, II, 415. Velleius Paterculus, II, 76. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XXXI, 1, 1. We find **parum est**, Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 31, 22. Juvenal, 15, 166.

pati: III, 19, 2. V, 6, 16. XXVIII, 45, 7. XXXI, 12, 2. XLII, 63, 8. Found in early Latin and the poets, but no examples are cited from the classic period.

(*nihil*) **pensi sit:** XLIII, 7, 11. *quibus nihil neque dicere pensi sit neque facere.*

perfacile esse: XXXIII, 5, 12.

pergere: Thirty-five examples in Livy. Found in all periods and used especially with verbs of motion, as *ire*, *proficisci*, etc.

periculosum est: II, 3, 4. XXXVII, 31, 7. So in Curtius and in Tacitus, *Agricola*, 15, 22; *Annales*, I, 84.

permittere: XXIV, 16, 17. XXV, 18, 12. Not found in pre-classic period, Caesar or Sallust. Once in Cicero, in *Verrem*, V, 9, 22. Then in Vergil and the Augustan poets, and in later writers.⁹¹

perseverare: III, 64, 8. XXIV, 48, 3. XXXVII, 53, 1. First in classic prose is Cicero, *pro Quinctio*, 8, 31; *ad Familiares*, VII, 29, 1. Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, I, 13, 14. Also in later prose writers, especially Seneca the Younger.⁹²

piget: V, 4, 12; 53, 7; 53, 9. VIII, 2, 12. IX, 18, 14. X, 18, 7. XXVI, 49, 1. XXXI, 7, 13. XLII, 40, 8. XLIV, 22, 14. Found in Plautus, Sallust, Livy, Tacitus and later writers. Draeger, II, 343.

⁹⁰ Draeger, II, 335. Riemann, p. 282.

⁹¹ Draeger, II, 330.

⁹² Georges, p. 427.

- placere:** Thirty examples in Livy. First in Cicero, who oftener has *ut* or the accusative with the infinitive; then in Sallust, Horace, Tacitus and later writers.⁹³
- plus posse:** III, 21, 5.
- polliceri:** XXIV, 45, 3. This construction belongs to popular speech.⁹⁴
- postulare:** XLII, 26, 6. Found chiefly in early Latin. In Cicero only *de Finibus*, III, 17, 58. Not in Caesar, and but once in Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 17, 1. Once in Curtius, VI, 11, 23.
- postulatio est:** XXI, 20, 4. Wanting in Draeger,⁹⁵ where many such expressions are given.
- praeferstinare:** XXIII, 14, 11. Plautus, *Rudens*, 118. Not found in Cicero or Caesar. Kühnast, p. 254.
- praeoccupare:** IV, 30, 3. Not found in Cicero or Tacitus.
- praescire:** XXIV, 26, 1. Harper says the construction is poetical and in prose is confined to post-Augustan writers.
- praetermittere:** V, 51, 7. Cicero, in *Verrem*, I, 1, 86. Caesar, *Bellum Civile*, II, 39, 3. Draeger, II, 337.
- prius est:** XXVIII, 41, 9. **prius potiusque est:** XXXVI, 7, 9.
- prohibere:** Fifteen examples in Livy. Found in all periods, usually with preceding object of the governing verb, or with this verb as passive.⁹⁶
- properare:** XXXIX, 10, 4; 28, 13. XLIV, 43, 8. Found in all periods.
- proponere:** XXXIV, 5, 11. XXXIX, 28, 13. XL, 4, 10; 57, 5. First occurrence Cicero, *Brutus*, 25 and 137.
- pudet:** III, 52, 7. IX, 11, 12. Found in all periods.
- quire:** III, 52, 3. IV, 24, 9. XXVI, 44, 9. XXXII, 4, 4. XLV, 19, 12. Found in all periods.⁹⁷
- ratio est:** V, 54, 6. Cicero, *pro Caecina*, 5, 15; *Academica*, II, 23, 74; in *Caecilium*, 63. Tacitus, *Historiae*, III, 22. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, 34, 136.

⁹³ Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 300.⁹⁵ II, 358 f.

Schmalz, p. 286.

⁹⁶ Draeger, II, 345.⁹⁴ Merguet, p. 20.⁹⁷ Draeger, II, 301.

- recusare:** V, 11, 11; 53, 9. XXII, 60, 17. XXVIII, 45, 7. XL, 15, 6; 42, 9. Not in early Latin and only rarely in the classic period. Mostly poetic since Vergil, and in later prose.⁹⁸
- refert:** XXI, 40, 2. XXXIX, 36, 16. Found in early Latin and in the classic period, though not common at any time.⁹⁹
- reformidare:** IX, 34, 19. XXVIII, 41, 13. First in Cicero, Philippicae, XIV, 3, 9. Then in Livy and in Pliny, Panegyricus, 44.
- regium est:** I, 31, 6. So Tacitus, Annales, VI, 32. XIV, 14.
- religio est:** II, 62, 3. V, 40, 8. First in Terence, Heautontimorumenos, 228. Not in classic writers or again until Livy and later writers.¹⁰⁰
- religio tenet:** XLIII, 13, 2. **religiosum est:** II, 5, 3.
- (ab) re ducere:** VIII, 11, 1. **(in) rem erat:** XXII, 3, 2.
- res est:** XXVI, 13, 9. The usage of this expression is largely poetic.
- restat:** XLIV, 4, 8. Found only rarely and in prose not prior to Varro and Livy. Found in poetry occasionally throughout all of Latin.
- salus est:** VII, 35, 9. Found in Terence and in Vergil before Livy.¹⁰¹
- satis est:** Ten examples in Livy. Found also in early Latin, in Vergil, in Florus and Curtius. **satius est:** V, 53, 8.
- satis habere:** IX, 8, 9; 16, 7. XXV, 16, 6. XXXI, 26, 12. XLI, 22, 7. XLII, 54, 1. Sallust, Jugurtha, 42, 3. Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, I, 15, 4. Florus, 36, 2. Curtius, IV, 9, 20.
- scire:** I, 53, 8. VII, 32, 11. IX, 4, 3. XII, 51, 4. XXIV, 25, 9. XXXIV, 32, 12. XXXVIII, 49, 7; 52, 2. XLV,

⁹⁸ Merguet, p. 26.

⁹⁹ Draeger, II, 355.

¹⁰⁰ Draeger, II, 363. Riemann, Syntaxe Latine, p. 300. Vallquist, p. 3.

¹⁰¹ Draeger, II, 364.

32, 11. Found in early Latin, seldom in Cicero, and wanting in Caesar and Sallust. More frequent in Livy and in later writers.¹⁰²

sententia stare: XXI, 30, 1. XXXIV, 12, 2. XLIV, 3, 1. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, VIII, 67. The construction is popular.¹⁰³

simulare: XXV, 18, 8. The accusative with the infinitive is the usual construction. *Simulare* with the infinitive is popular.

sinere: II, 48, 8. III, 19, 8; 25, 4. VI, 18, 10.

(hand dubia) spe: XXVII, 25, 14. **spem capere:** XL, 23, 2. **(supra) spem esset:** XXX, 14, 7.

statuere: There are a large number of examples in Livy, extending from the earliest to the latest books. The construction is found first in Cicero and is frequent from there on.¹⁰⁴

studere: I, 57, 2. XXXIV, 25, 7. Found from early Latin through the classic period. See the Lexicons of Harper and Forcellini.

subigere: IX, 41, 5. Found in Plautus, Lucretius, Sallust, and Vergil; then in the later prose writers.¹⁰⁵

suescere: V, 43, 8. XXVIII, 24, 6. Both examples are in the form of the participle *suetus*. The infinitive is poetic and from its employment the participle comes into prose usage.¹⁰⁶ Besides in Livy it is found Tacitus, *Agricola*, 12, 16; *Annales*, IV, 67; VI, 35; XV, 36. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, X, 98.

superbum est: I, 50, 3. **superesse:** XLIV, 6, 14. The construction is poetic.¹⁰⁷

supersedere: IV, 7, 9. XXI, 40, 1. XXXIV, 59, 2. The construction is not classic. The first occurrence is in a

¹⁰² Draeger, II, 303.

¹⁰³ Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 299.

¹⁰⁴ Draeger, II, 313.

¹⁰⁵ Draeger, II, 329. Riemann, p. 282.

¹⁰⁶ Draeger, II, 349. Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 283. Kühner, II, 492.

¹⁰⁷ Kühnast, p. 248.

fragment of Sisenna apud Nonium, p. 40, 10 (M). Then in Livy and often in Silver Latin.¹⁰⁸

sustinere: XXIII, 9, 7. First in Ovid, then in Livy and the prose writers of the Empire.¹⁰⁹ Draeger¹¹⁰ is wrong when he says, "Zuerst Seneca Suasoriae, 6, 15."

temptare: XXXII, 21, 10. In classic prose only Hirtius, Bellum Gallicum, VIII, 40. Nepos, Atticus, 4, 2. Then Livy, Curtius, Seneca Philosopher, and Quintilian.¹¹¹

tempus esse: VI, 18, 13. XXI, 54, 2. Terence, Hecyra, 5, 97. Cicero, Topica, I, 5; de Oratore, II, 42. Sallust, Jugurtha, 89, 3. So in the poets and later writers.¹¹²

tendere: VI, 38, 7. X, 1, 6. XXIV, 35, 9. Occurs also in Lucretius, Vergil and Horace. In classic prose **contendere** is the word employed.

timere: II, 12, 7. III, 15, 7. There are a few examples in all periods of the language.¹¹³

tradere: XLII, 3, 8. This is a poetic construction.¹¹⁴

turpe fuit: XXV, 6, 9. Also found Cicero, de Officiis, I, 30, 105.

tutum esse: III, 16, 3. VI, 26, 7. X, 20, 12. XXXIV, 14, 4. XLIV, 7, 7. Also in Curtius and in Tacitus.

vacare: XXVIII, 43, 20. Found first Cassius apud Ciceronem, ad Familiares, XII, 13, 2. Then Virgil and the Augustan poets and writers of Silver prose.¹¹⁵

valere: XXXVIII, 23, 4. Not in Caesar or Sallust. Found in Lucretius, Vergil, Horace and the elegiac poets. Then in writers of the Silver period.¹¹⁶

vanus est: III, 21, 6.

¹⁰⁸ Draeger, II, 338. Eger, p. 13.

¹⁰⁹ Riemann, p. 282. Merguet, p. 30.

¹¹⁰ II, 334.

¹¹¹ Draeger, II, 310.

¹¹² Eger, p. 22. Draeger, II, 359.

¹¹³ Draeger, II, 341. Kühner, II, 491 and 494.

¹¹⁴ Merguet, p. 31.

¹¹⁵ Draeger, II, 353.

¹¹⁶ Draeger, II, 301. Schmidt, p. 72 f.

vereri: XLII, 40, 2. In early Latin, in the classic period, in the poets and later writers of prose.¹¹⁷

vestrum esse: VIII, 13, 18.

vetare: I, 53, 10. VIII, 31, 3. XLII, 62, 14. XLV, 29, 12.

This construction is found in all periods, though more frequently **vetare** is construed with the accusative with the infinitive.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁷ Draeger, II, 341. Eger, p. 13.
Vallquist, p. 7.

¹¹⁸ Draeger, II, 336. Krebs-Schmalz,
s. v.

CHAPTER III.

The Accusative with the Infinitive.

The following verbs are given no place in the detailed study of this chapter. They occur everywhere in Latin, present nothing noteworthy in usage, and are found in Livy in such numbers as to render their citation impossible: *aio*, *apparere*, *audire*, *censere*, *cernere*, *cogere*, *credere*, *dicere*, *iubere*, *licere*, *malle*, *negare*, *nolle*, *nuntiare*, *pati*, *placere*, *queri*, *rerī*, *respondere*, *scire*, *sentire*, *sinere*, *tradere*, *velle*, *videre*.

Below will be found an alphabetical list of all the verbs and expressions used in connection with the accusative with the infinitive construction. As in the preceding chapter, parallel examples will, as far as possible, be given from authors of earlier and later periods:

abnuere: V, 33, 4. VI, 6, 5. IX, 26, 9; 17, 5. X, 3, 4; 18, 7; 38, 11. XXI, 12, 6. XXIV, 29, 12. XXVIII, 18, 3. XXX, 20, 6. XXXVI, 34, 6. XXXIX, 34, 3. XLII, 55, 3. Found in Ennius, Lucretius, Cicero, Vergil, Silius Italicus, Curtius and Quintilian.¹

absurdum esse: XXXVII, 52, 10.

accipere: Twenty-four examples in Livy. Scattered examples are found in all periods. After Livy the next author having the largest number is Sallust, seven occurrences².

acclamare: XL, 40, 5. Cicero, *pro Caecina*, 10, 28. Justinus, XXIV, 5, 4.

addere: XXI, 19, 3. XXVI, 12, 18. Terence, *Eunuchus*, 114. Cicero, *pro Milone*, 36, 96; *pro Deiotaro*, 8, 24; *de Finibus*, II, 17, 55. Frequent in Tacitus.

¹Eger, p. 31. Draeger, II, 414. ²Draeger, II, 382.
Georges, p. 432.

adferre: Thirty-eight examples in Livy. This construction is classical and very frequent in the historians.

adhortari: I, 25, 1. Very rare, though found more frequently with the simple infinitive, **ut**, **ne**, or **ad** with the gerundive. Draeger³ is in error when he says "hortor und composita haben niemals den accusativ cum infinitiv."

adfirmare: Forty-two examples in Livy. Found in the classic period and later.

adicere: Twenty examples in Livy. Otherwise it is found only in Velleius Paterculus, II, 27, 2, and the historians after the Augustan Age.⁴

adigere (iure iurando): II, 1, 10. X, 38, 9. XXI, 1, 4. XXXV, 19, 3. **adigere aliquem iure iurando**, is common after the time of Livy; prior to this we find **ad ius iurandum**, or simply **ius iurandum**. But I find no use of the expressions with the infinitive outside of Livy.

admiratio exorta: XXVI, 12, 3. This expression is not given by Draeger,⁵ but he cites **admiratio est**, Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XXXV, 28. Livy, VII, 34, 12 has **admiratio incessit** with **quod** and an independent clause, while in VII, 39, 4 we find **admiratio incessit** with **timor** combined, and used with the accusative with the infinitive.

admonere: III, 39, 3; 51, 1. IV, 3, 3. X, 22, 6. XXIV, 9, 2. XXVII, 9, 10. XXVIII, 19, 11. XXXIII, 8, 4. XXXIX, 50, 2. XL, 39, 8. Cicero, *pro Plancio*, 34, 85. Hirtius, *Bellum Gallicum*, VIII, 12. Later the construction is much more frequent, sundry examples being found in Florus, Curtius, and Tacitus.⁶

adnuere: XXVIII, 17, 8. XXXII, 39, 3. These examples are wanting in Draeger.⁷ The construction is found in

³ II, 409.

⁴ Draeger, II, 396.

⁵ II, 425.

⁶ Eger, p. 30. Sorn, p. 6. Reisig, note 485.

⁷ II, 415.

Ennius, *Annales*, 136 (V). Plautus, *Bacchides*, 187; *Curculio*, 342. Vergil, *Aeneid*, XI, 20. Not found in Tacitus.

adscribere: XXVI, 24, 12. In addition to this example we find only Suetonius, *Augustus*, 12; *Galba*, 2; *Nero*, 45.

advertere: XLIV, 46, 5. The classic usage is **animadadvertere**, but we find **advertere**, Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, II, 168. VIII, 29; XVII, 19. XXV, 5.

aequius est: XXXV, 16, 13. XXXVI, 25, 7.

aequum (aecum) est: III, 13, 7; 44, 10. IV, 57, 2. VII, 30, 11; 38, 7. XXI, 19, 5; 44, 5. XXVIII, 41, 1. XXXIX, 16, 13. XLII, 34, 2; 34, 15. XLV, 13, 16; 20, 9; 26, 8. Neuter adjectives with the third person of the verb **esse** form in all periods the predicate of a substantive clause which is in the form of the accusative with the infinitive. Of these **aequum est** is found most frequently, especially in Plautus.⁸

agere: XXXIX, 25, 16. **agnoscere**: XXXIV, 61, 3. First found in Cicero, *ad Familiares*, IV, 4, 1. V, 20, 5. Then in Livy and Curtius, VII, 11, 19.

(**nihil**) **aliud quam**: IV, 26, 11. V, 17, 3. (**nihil**) **prius quam**: XXXV, 11, 9.

amibigitur: X, 5, 14. The Livy example is given by Fügner, *Lexicon Livianum*, but wanting in Draeger,⁹ who says that the first certain examples are Tacitus, *Historiae*, IV, 49; *Annales*, VI, 28. XII, 65. Then Ammianus Marcellinus, XVII, 5, 14. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, VIII, 27.

ambiguum est: XLV, 19, 11.

amplum esse: II, 9, 4, V, 30, 2. Wanting in Draeger. Not found in Tacitus.¹⁰

animadvertere: Thirty examples in Livy. First example is

⁸ Draeger, II, 423.

⁹ II, 391.

¹⁰ Gerber und Greef, *Lexicon Taciteum*.

Terence, *Phormio*, 909. Then it occurs more frequently in Cicero and later writers.¹¹

angere: I, 46, 6. XXVII, 40, 2. XXVIII, 8, 1. The only other instance cited is Cicero, *Brutus*, 2, 7. Draeger, II, 392.

animo agitare: I, 36, 4. (**in**) **animo esse:** X, 39, 8.

(**in**) **animum inducere:** II, 15, 3; 54, 5. XXVII, 12, 7. XL, 34, 9. Examples are cited only from early Latin.¹²

animo proponere: XXXIV, 34, 2. XXXVI, 17, 13. **animo providere:** XXXI, 1, 5.

animum subit: XLV, 5, 11. So Curtius, VIII, 2, 6. X, 5, 23. Weissenborn¹³ says that this example, as **occur-rebat animis** XXIII, 48, 6, is found mostly in the poets and in later prose writers. Livy usually employs a subject as **cogitatio** X, 45, 2. XXV, 24, 14. XXXVI, 20, 3. **cura** XLI, 19, 4.

(**animos**) **timor incessit:** VII, 39, 4. See **timor incessit animos**.

aperire: XXXVII, 10, 5. XLIV, 28, 10. Not prior to Livy; then Curtius, VI, 7, 6. Tacitus, *Annales*, I, 55. III, 23.

aptius esse: XXVIII, 43, 14. XL, 13, 6.

arbitrari: Twenty-seven examples in Livy. This verb is found in all periods and is a special favorite with Cicero.

arguere: Eighteen examples in Livy. Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus*, 389; *Menaechmi*, 814. Cicero, *pro Roscio Amerino*, 20, 57. Frequent in Tacitus.

argumentum esse: III, 55, 9. **argumento esse:** XXVI, 31, 5. (**pro**) **argumento esse:** XXV, 9, 8.

attinet: VI, 38, 11. X, 13, 10. XLII, 26, 1. Plautus, *Persa*, 701. Cicero, *de Legibus*, II, 17, 42. Horace, *Epodes*, 4, 17. Curtius, V, 11, 6.

¹¹ Eger, p. 25. Draeger, II, 382.
Vallquist, p. 18.

¹² Draeger, II, 426. Reinkens, s. v.
Vallquist, p. 22.

¹³ Livy, XLV, 5, 11.

auctor est: Thirty-seven examples in Livy. There are scattered examples from the classic period on.¹⁴ Cicero, ad Atticum, IX, 10, 5. Vergil, Aeneid, X, 510. Pliny, Historia Naturalis, VII, 135. XI, 73. Tacitus, Annales, XIII, 20. Curtius, IX, 5, 21; 8, 15.

auctores habere: VIII, 4, 10; 30, 7. X, 5, 13. This construction is wanting in Draeger.

(apud) **auctores invenio:** VIII, 11, 2. So Tacitus, Historiae, II, 37. Not given by Draeger.

caduceatore misso: XXXVII, 18, 12. This expression is by analogy to **nuntium mittere**.

canere: I, 7, 10. II, 42, 10. V, 15, 4. VII, 6, 3. XXX, 28, 2; 28, 5. XXXIX, 46 4. **Canere**—"prophesy"—is not given by Draeger. In prose no examples are cited prior to Livy save Cicero, de Divinatione, II, 37, 78, and after Livy only Tacitus, Annales, XIV, 32; Historiae, IV, 54. Justinus, III, 4. XVIII, 5. XXIII, 4. The other occurrences are poetic.¹⁵

causa apparuit: II, 31, 11. **causa est:** VII, 305. **causamque sermonibus praebuit:** XXVII, 34, 8.

causari: V, 1, 11; 15, 6. XXVIII, 35, 2. XXXV, 10, 6. Not in prose until Livy; then in Tacitus, Curtius, and Suetonius, Nero, 49.

certius est: XXX, 26, 10. **certior factus:** III, 52, 1. VIII, 23, 1. XXVIII, 35, 2. XXXIII, 6, 3; 21, 7. XXXIV, 29, 2. XXXVI, 43, 2. XXXVII, 27, 2. XXXIX, 34, 1. XL, 56, 1. XLI, 5, 10. Found in classic prose and later.

(pro) **certo habere:** IV, 35, 8; 55, 8. V, 11, 15. IX, 1, 11. X, 7, 8. XXIX, 21, 10. XXXVII, 45, 16. XLII, 13, 10. Found in Cicero, Sallust and later authors.¹⁶

certum habere: V, 3, 3. VII, 30, 22. XXI, 43, 16. XXVIII, 40, 6; 43, 5. XXIX, 4, 8. XXXVI, 28, 4. XXXIX, 15, 6. XLII, 40, 9. XLIV, 38, 5; 39, 7.

¹⁴ Draeger, II, 431.

¹⁶ Draeger, II, 425.

¹⁵ Schmidt, p. 102.

clamare: III, 3, 4; 24, 1. XXV, 21, 7. XXXIII, 8, 22. XXXIV, 61, 8. Found in all periods but especially frequent in Cicero.

clamitare: I, 9, 12. II, 29, 3; 47, 3. III, 13, 4; 48, 8. IX, 43, 13. X, 41, 7. XXVIII, 15, 8. XXXIX, 32, 10. XLIV, 6, 1. XLV, 36, 7. Found in the classic period, but later the construction is more frequent, especially in the historians Curtius and Tacitus.¹⁷

clamor esse: XLIII, 16, 15. **clamor oriri:** XXIV, 25, 7. **clamor reddebatur:** XL, 27, 14. **clamor sublatus:** XXXII, 30, 10.

cogitare: IV, 58, 4. XXVI, 22, 9. XXXIII, 40, 1. Found Terence, Phormio, 243; Heautontimorumenos, 239; Adelphi, 32. Occasional examples occur in later periods of the language.¹⁸

cogitatio animum subit: XXXVI, 20, 3.

cognoscere: Seventeen examples in Livy. Found in Plautus, in the classic period, Curtius, and Tacitus.¹⁹

commemorare: XXVIII, 43, 2; 43, 17. XXX, 42, 18. XXXVII, 6, 6. XLIII, 6, 5; 6, 8; 7, 1. This verb is found frequently in the classic period and from there on.

comperire: Sixteen examples in Livy. Found in all periods.²⁰

compertum habere: III, 48, 2. XXVI, 45, 7; 48, 13. XXXIV, 32, 6. XLIV, 15, 4.

(pro) comperto habere: XXVII, 36, 4.

concedere: VIII, 4, 5. First in Lucretius, II, 835. IV, 390. Of very frequent occurrence in Cicero. Found also Tacitus, *Historiae*, II, 37; V, 7; *Dialogus*, 12, 20; 33, 24.

conclamare: II, 65, 3. III, 50, 16. V, 22, 5; 28, 8; 55, 2. VI, 42, 13. X, 5, 11. XXV, 15, 15. XXX, 22, 6.

¹⁷ Eger, p. 30. [Gerber und Greef, *Lexicon Taciteum*.

¹⁹ Reinkens, s. v. Eger, p. 25.

²⁰ Draeger, II, 456.

¹⁸ Draeger, II, 383. Vallquist, p. 18.

XXXVII, 49, 5. XL, 7, 6. Found in classic and later periods.

confessio est: I, 45, 3. **confessio exprimi:** III, 28, 10. XLII, 47, 8.

confessionem factam: II, 7, 7.

confidere: IV, 32, 6. VI, 15, 4. X, 21, 15. XXXIV, 60, 5. XLII, 46, 3. XLIV, 13, 7; 22, 12. Found in all periods.

confiteri: XXXVI, 17, 10. Found here and there in all periods of the language.

confirmare: X, 10, 2. Of frequent occurrence in the classic period, less frequent from there on.

congratulari: III, 54, 8. This is the only example of the construction cited by the lexicons.

coniurare: XXII, 38, 4. XXXVI, 25, 11. Not found prior to Livy.

conqueri: II, 3, 3. IV, 56, 10. VIII, 2, 9. Found only in poetry and post-classic prose.²¹

conscius esse: I, 49, 2. XLII, 42, 8. Terence, *Hecyra*, 392; *Adelphi*, 348. Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, II, 10. Quintilian, XII, 11, 8. Does not occur in Tacitus.

consentaneum esse: X, 18, 4. Plautus, *Curculio*, 165. Cicero, *Academica*, I, 68; *de Natura Deorum*, II, 42; *de Officiis*, I, 68; *Tusculanae Disputationes*, V, 32. Does not occur in Tacitus.²²

consentio consciscoque: I, 32, 11.

conspicere: XXI, 48, 6. XL, 31, 4. XLV, 39, 8. With participle co-ordinated with the accusative with the infinitive it is found XXI, 33, 2. With participle alone, XXI, 4, 7. Lucretius, VI, 705. Catullus, 64, 389. In classic prose the only occurrence is Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, II, 24. For additional examples see Georges.²³

contendere: I, 46, 7. II, 56, 8. III, 16, 5. VI, 40, 5. VIII, 16, 7; 18, 8. XXXII, 5, 5. XXXVIII, 58, 2. Not

²¹ Krebs-Schmalz, s. v.

²³ Page 431.

²² Draeger, II, 423.

- found in the pre-classic period, and in the classic period few examples are found outside of Cicero, Curtius, VIII, 7, 10. Tacitus, Dialogus, 8, 1; 15, 5; 19, 5.
- contumeliosum esse:** IV, 4, 9. XXXVIII, 44, 11. Cicero, pro Balbo, 9, 24; de Provinciis Consularibus, 38.
- constat:** A large number of examples in Livy. The construction is also frequent in Cicero, Curtius, and Tacitus.²⁴
- constituere:** XLII, 37, 5. In the sense of "determine," as here, the construction is rare. Terence, Eunuchus, 205, Hecyra, 195, 437. Cicero, de Officiis, I, 10; ad Atticum, I, 7.
- convenire:** II, 33, 2; 50, 11. VIII, 10, 8; 33, 20. IX, 16, 1. XXVI, 41, 17. XXXI, 1, 2; 21, 4. XXXIV, 32, 3; 48, 5. XXXVIII, 57, 2. XLV, 11 8. **Convenit**—"It is commonly asserted"—as here, occurs first in Livy and then in Silver Latin. In the sense of "**decet**" it is found in all periods.
- cordi esse:** VI, 9, 3. IX, 1, 4; 8, 8. First Cato apud Macrobius, Saturnalia, III, 5, 10. Then not again till Livy, and Tacitus, Historiae, IV, 58.²⁵
- credibile esse:** IV, 16, 4. X, I, 8. Cicero, pro Caelio, 56. Tacitus, Annales, I, 6; Agricola, 11. Often in Quintilian.
- criminari:** II, 31, 5; 41, 2. III, 10, 7; 56, 12. VI, 5, 3. XXXIX, 39, 9; 41, 3. The first occurrence is Auctor ad Herennium, II, 6, 9. Frequent in Cicero.²⁶
- crimini dare:** I, 5, 4. Found also Cicero, in Verrem, I, 12. Tacitus, Annales, 1, 73.
- cupere:** I, 45, 7. XXI, 26, 7. XXIV, 23, 9. Occasional examples are found in all periods of the language.²⁷
- curae est:** XXX, 31, 3. This is the only example cited for

²⁴ Draeger, II, 421.²⁵ Draeger, II, 426. Kühner, II, 512.²⁶ Merguet, Lexikon zu den Reden des Cicero.²⁷ Draeger, II, 403. Riemann, Syntaxe Latine, p. 284.

the construction. Usually we find the bare infinitive or *ut*.²⁸

decernere: I, 18, 5. II, 28, 5. V, 1, 6. XXVI, 2, 15. XXXI, 8, 3. XXXIII, 31, 11. XXXIV, 56, 11. XXXVI, 3, 5. XXXVIII, 60, 4. XLII, 28, 8. XLV, 12, 10. Found in Terence and Cicero and from there on. It is also construed with *ut*.²⁹

decet; decuit: Fifteen examples found in Livy. Found in all periods.³⁰

declarare: XXI, 52, 1. Plautus, Pseudolus, 682. Lucretius, I, 366. VI, 468. Frequent in Cicero and found later in Curtius and Quintilian.

decorum erat: II, 6, 8. Found in Plautus, Cicero, and Horace.³¹

defendere: XXI, 18, 2. Of frequent occurrence in Cicero. Found also Tacitus, Annales, XIII, 43. Gellius, X, 19.

deferre: III, 4, 5. XXXV, 32, 5. XLV, 28, 7. Cicero, in Verrem, II, 5, 62; de Divinatione, II, 134; 144. Vergil, Aeneid, IV, 299. Tacitus, Annales, XIV, 2.

denuntiare: III, 39, 2; 46, 4. IV, 12, 5. X, 12, 2. XXXVII, 5, 2. XLII, 10, 15. XLIV, 14, 11. XLV, 1, 8. Frequent in the classic period and later. See lexicons.

desperare: XXI, 13, 8. XXXI, 37, 11. XXXII, 35, 2. XXXIX, 23, 7. Not found until Cicero, but after this author of frequent occurrence.³²

despondere animis: XXVIII, 38, 9.

destinare: XXIV, 2, 1. XXIX, 20, 2. The only examples cited are from Livy.³³

dictitare: Seventeen examples in Livy. The verb in this construction is found from Terence to Tacitus.

²⁸ Draeger, II, 426. Kühner, II, 512. ³¹ Draeger, II, 423.

²⁹ Eger, p. 32. Winkler, p. 11. Draeger, II, 407.

³⁰ Draeger, II, 351. Schmalz, p. 292.

³² Draeger, II, 389. Schmalz, p. 289.

³³ Draeger, II, 407. Kühner, II, 510.

diffidere: XXI, 26, 6; 53, 8. XXIV, 33, 9. XXVI, 14, 2. XXXVII, 31, 1. XXXVIII, 1, 4. Found in all periods but only rarely.³⁴

(ex) dignitate visum: XXXI, 15, 2.

dignius esse: VIII, 26, 6. XXXVII, 53, 28. Prior to Livy it is found in Plautus and Cicero.³⁵

dilucere coepit: XXV, 29, 10.

discere: VII, 4, 5. Found also in Plautus, Cicero, Horace, and Curtius. The example in Livy is wanting in Draeger.

displicere: XLII, 43, 5. Cicero, de Republica, IV, 12. Quintilian II, 5, 17. Suetonius, Claudius, 4.

disserere: IV, 57, 2. XXX, 42, 5. Found also in Cicero and Tacitus.

dissimulare: There are a large number of examples in Livy. It is found also in Plautus, Cicero, Curtius, Quintilian, and Suetonius.

divinare: IV, 2, 9. Occurs but once in Livy and not "saepe," as given by Harper's Lexicon. Found also in Cicero and Curtius.

docere: I, 9, 14; 10, 4. II, 32, 2. IV, 6, 11. VIII, 3, 10; 29, 5. IX, 14, 14; 25, 5; 40, 4. XXIV, 49, 3. XXVI, 48, 11. XXIX, 18, 6. XXXIII, 44, 6. Not found prior to the classic period. Frequent in Cicero, Caesar, Tacitus, and Curtius.

documento esse: XXVIII, 16, 12. So Cicero, de Domo, 50. In Curtius, Tacitus and Quintilian we find close parallels in **documentum esse**; **documentum dare:** XXV, 38, 10.

dubio esse: II, 3, 1. **dubius esse:** V, 38, 4. VI, 14, 1. XXV, 25, 4. XXVI, 27, 5. XXXI, 24, 2.

(hand) dubie ferebant: XXII, 14, 15. **(pro hand) dubio habitum sit:** VIII, 36, 3.

³⁴ Draeger, II, 387 and 389.

³⁵ Draeger, II, 424. Kühner, II, 512.

dubitare: I, 23, 7. II, 64, 8. V, 3, 4; 5, 3; 8, 10. VI, 12, 2; 20, 5. VIII, 4, 7. XXII, 55, 2. XXV, 15, 20. XXVI, 15, 5. XXVIII, 24, 15. XXXIII, 28, 9. XXXV, 27, 14. XXXVII, 4, 7. **Non dubito** and related adjectives and expressions with the accusative with the infinitive before Livy's time are very rare. Riemann³⁶ thinks the construction is popular. It is wanting in Caesar and Sallust, and only one occurrence is cited for Cicero, and Familiares, XVI, 21, 2. Scattered examples are found in many of the later prose writers.³⁷

ducere: Seventeen examples in Livy. Found in all periods. Draeger, II, 386. Vallquist, p. 19.

edere: I, 18, 2; 46, 4. So Cicero, de Officiis, II, 22, 77. In Livy XL, 45, 5 and XLII, 2, 6 we have this verb with a dependent relative clause, and in XXII, 10, 10 a dependent clause with **ut**.

edicere: II, 45, 8. III, 21, 8. IV, 18, 2; 26, 12; 49, 9; 60, 5. VII, 14, 5. XXI, 11, 4. XXVI, 26, 1; 47, 2. XXVII, 13, 12; 24, 3. XLIII, 14, 5; 14, 8. Found Cicero, in Verrem, II, 2, 27. Curtius, VI, 11, 20. Tacitus, Annales, I, 78. There are also several examples in poetry.³⁸

(cum gravi) edicto: XXIX, 21, 5.

edocere: XXI, 27, 4; 32, 10. XXVII, 39, 9; 43, 3. XXIX, 18, 6. XXXVIII, 36, 8. XL, 27, 10.

ementiri: I, 8, 5. XXV, 3, 11. Cicero, pro Plancio, 73. Curtius, VII, 5, 26. Tacitus, Annales, II, 66. XIII, 47. Historiae, II, 42. Suetonius, Caligula, 51.³⁹

erubescere: XLV, 38, 7.

³⁶ Page 283.

³⁷ Draeger's statement II, 389, "Seltener construiert Livius mit quin" is refuted by Hilderbrand, Program, Dortmund, 1854, who gives forty examples of the construction with **quin** and only twenty-six with the

accusative with the infinitive. See Schmalz, p. 289. Draeger, Syntax und Stil des Tacitus, p. 61. Moritz Müller on Livy, II, 23, 7.

³⁸ Schmidt, p. 54. Draeger, II, 411.

³⁹ Eger, p. 32. Draeger, II, 397.

- esse (e republica):** VIII, 23, 11. XXIX, 10, 3. XXXV, 6, 4. XLII, 33, 6. XLV, 14, 4. So Cicero, ad Familiares, XIII, 8, 2. None of the Livy examples are given by Draeger.⁴⁰
- excipere:** IV, 30, 3.
- exclamare:** IV, 27, 12; 33, 9. X, 14, 19. XXXIX, 11, 2. Found in all periods.
- excusare:** XXXIII, 29, 8. XXXVIII, 25, 4; 52, 10. XLIII, 2, 10. The only other occurrences are Plautus, Aulularia, 749. Suetonius, Nero, 33; Augustus, 69.
- existimare:** Twenty-two examples in Livy. Found in all periods.
- expectatione implere:** XXXVI, 29, 3.
- expedire:** VI, 27, 4. XXXIV, 51, 6. Found in all periods.
- experiri:** II, 55, 9. XXXI, 7, 14. XXXVII, 18, 5. Found in all periods.⁴¹
- expetere:** XL, 10, 5. Scattered examples are found in all periods.⁴²
- explorare:** IV, 27, 10. Found in Cicero, Caesar, and Tacitus.
- exponere:** IV, 20, 6. XXIX, 27, 15. XXX, 40, 2. XXXII, 8, 9. XXXIII, 49, 1. XXXIX, 54, 5. XLI, 15, 1. XLIII, 6, 2. Not found until the classic period but since then of frequent occurrence.⁴³
- exposcere:** I, 32, 7. Found in Vergil, Aeneid, IX, 192, (given incorrectly by Draeger⁴⁴ as the only occurrence in Latin), and in a few authors of the post-classic period.⁴⁵
- exprobare:** II, 29, 6. XLII, 38, 5. Plautus, Captivi, 591. Curtius, IV, 2, 20. VIII, 1, 39. Eger, p. 32. Of frequent occurrence in Tacitus.⁴⁶

⁴⁰ II, 429.⁴¹ Draeger, II, 382.⁴² Draeger, II, 408.⁴³ Draeger, II, 395.⁴⁴ II, 412.⁴⁵ Schmalz, p. 291.⁴⁶ Gerber und Greef, *Lexicon Taciteum*.

exspectare: XLIII, 22, 2. Draeger,⁴⁷ says that there are only two additional examples of this construction, Terence, *Phormio*, 1025. Augustine, *de Civitate Dei*, X, 1. But there are several additional occurrences, none of which are classical. The other constructions with **exspectare** are **ut**, or a temporal clause, the more usual one being **ut**.⁴⁸ **Ut** is always the construction employed when the idea of wishing is the prevalent one.⁴⁹

evulgare: XLIV, 27, 13. Not ante-Augustan and very rare.

fabulae additur: I, 11, 8. **fabulae adiectum est:** V, 22, 5.

fabulam et fictam rem esse: XXXIV, 2, 3. **fabula inseritur:** V, 21, 8. **fabulae subtextit:** XXXVII, 48, 6.

facilius esse: I, 12, 9. XXV, 37, 17. Found in early and in classic Latin.

facinus esse: XXXVII, 32, 11. XLV, 36, 7. Found in Plautus, Terence and Cicero.

fallere: V, 2, 3. XXX, 31, 2. XXXI, 33, 8. XXXIII, 47, 9. XL, 21, 7. Terence, *Heautontimorumenos*, 514. Cicero *pro Balbo*, 2, 2. *Auctor Bellum Africanum* 80. Lucretius, I, 136. Vergil, *Aeneid*, IV, 96. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XXIV, 158.⁵⁰

fama accidere: XXVII, 29, 7; 50, 6. XXVIII, 7, 10. XXXII, 30, 3. XLV, 28, 8.

fama adferre: IV, 56, 4. VIII, 15, 4. XXXVIII, 56, 9. XXXIX, 6, 5. XLII, 67, 4. **fama constare:** XXI, 20, 9.

fama (est): Thirty-three examples in Livy. **Fama** in many phrases is found in all periods of the language. The historians especially employ **fama** in combination with such verbs as **esse**, **adferre**, **venire**, etc.⁵¹

⁴⁷ II, 387.

⁵⁰ Draeger, II, 421. Vallquist, p. 17.

⁴⁸ Landgraf, *pro Roscio Amerino*, p. 287.

⁵¹ Draeger, II, 426.

⁴⁹ Becher, *Philologus*, XLIV, 481. Reisig, III, 813. Weissenborn on Livy, XLIII, 22, 2.

fama exire: III, 20, 6. **fama exoriri:** X, 11, 7; 13, 2; 32, 3.
fama ferre: I, 45, 2. II, 7, 6. VII, 19, 6. IX, 38, 4.
fama perferre: V, 28, 12. **fama provenire:** XXV, 9, 5.
fama tenere: I, 4, 6. XXXVIII, 13, 6. **fama traditur:**
 V, 33, 2. **fama vulgatur:** XXXIV, 16, 8. The expression
 is employed freely by Curtius.⁵²

fas esse: I, 2, 6; 18, 9; 44, 5. III, 39, 4; 72, 2. V, 49, 3.
 VIII, 10, 13; 10, 14. IX, 9, 14; 34, 17. XXXI, 48, 9.
 XXXIX, 4, 12. Examples are cited from authors of
 every period.⁵³

fastidire: II, 41, 5. VI, 41, 1. This construction is not
 cited from any author prior to Livy. Later we find it
 Quintilian V, 11, 39.

fateri: Twenty-six examples in Livy. Found in all per-
 iods.

ferre: Usually found in combination with such adverbs as
aegre, moleste, etc. There are more than fifty examples
 in Livy. This construction is not frequent in early
 Latin. Draeger⁵⁴ says the only occurrence is Terence,
 Andria, 191. But a larger number of examples from
 that period are cited by Schmidt.⁵⁵ It is found often
 in Cicero and in the poets of the Augustan age; rarely
 in post-classic Latin.⁵⁶

fidere: V, 26, 5. IX, 38, 10. XXIV, 40, 17. XXVII, 28,
 14. XXXVI, 16, 3. XXXVIII, 21, 1. Cicero, Academ-
 ica, II, 43. Horace, Epistles, I, 19, 44. Lucan, IV, 615;
 V, 577. Silius Italicus, I, 432.

fides abire: III, 10, 12. **fidem accipere:** XXV, 16, 7. XXVII,
 16, 12. XXXVIII, 33, 3.

fides est: VI, 13, 7. XXI, 13, 3. Found in all periods.
 Both of the Livy examples with comment are given by
 Draeger.⁵⁷

⁵² Eger, p. 33.

⁵³ Draeger, II, 427.

⁵⁴ II, 415.

⁵⁵ Page 104.

⁵⁶ Schmalz, p. 292.

⁵⁷ II, 427.

- fidem dare:** I, 58, 7. VIII, 18, 4. XXV, 23, 4. XXXIX, 10, 9. Frequent in early Latin.
- dextras fidemque dedere:** XL, 46, 15.
- fidem facere.** XXV, 8, 6. XXVI, 19, 6. XXXIII, 28, 8. XXXVIII, 58, 7. Found also in Cicero and Curtius. Eger, p. 37.
- fide obligata:** XL, 57, 4. **fidem est proprius:** IV, 17, 5. **fiduciam praebet:** XXXVI, 7, 11.
- feri palam:** XXIX, 5, 6. In Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus*, 475 we find **palam est** with the accusative with the infinitive.⁵⁸ So Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, X, 193.
- ferre:** VI, 17, 3. XLII, 2, 1. Frequent in Cicero and found here and there in all periods.⁵⁹
- fovere:** XXXVIII, 6, 5. Rare in Latin. The only approximate parallel is **tenditque fovetque**, Vergil, *Aeneid*, I, 17.
- fraudi esse:** III, 53, 4.
- fremere:** Seventeen examples in Livy. Not common though found in a wide range of authors.⁶⁰
- fremitus perfertur:** X, 35, 18.
- frugiferum est:** Praefatio 10.
- gaudere:** IV, 7, 6. V, 4, 5; 9, 7. VII, 30, 13. Found here and there in all periods.⁶¹ **gaudio efferri:** XXI, 53, 1.
- gloriari:** I, 28, 11. IV, 2, 4. VIII, 4, 3. X, 18, 14; 23, 5. XXVI, 15, 12. XXVII, 17, 10. XXXVI, 17, 10. XLII, 61, 4. One example in early Latin, Terence, *Hecyra*, 765; then frequent in classic prose and in later writers.⁶²
- gnarus esse:** XXXIII, 5, 4. Found also in Sallust, Curtius, Tacitus, and later writers.⁶³
- gratulari:** III, 28, 4. IV, 40, 3. XXI, 50, 8. Found in early and late Latin, but not in the classic period.⁶⁴
- gratum esse:** II, 7, 7.

⁵⁸ Draeger, II, 420.

⁵⁹ Draeger, II, 397.

⁶⁰ Draeger, II, 393. Kühner, II, 510.

⁶¹ Draeger, II, 391.

⁶² Draeger, II, 397.

⁶³ Draeger, II, 425. Eger, p. 36.

Kühner, II, 511.

⁶⁴ Krebs-Schmalz, s. v.

gravari: I, 9, 4; 56, 2. The construction is not found in classic Latin or in Tacitus. Draeger II, 344.

habere aegre: VII, 5, 7.

honestum esse: XXXIV, 50, 3.

horre: X, 10, 11. XXVIII, 25, 2. This construction is not found in Cicero or in Tacitus.

ignarus esse: V, 21, 5. VI, 25, 2. VIII, 36, 2. IX, 8, 3. XXI, 22, 1. Found also in Cicero, Ovid, Curtius, and Tacitus.⁶⁵

ignorare: I, 28, 1. II, 13, 4. VI, 41, 4. XXI, 13, 2. XXVII, 32, 2. XXXII, 20, 6; 30, 9. XLII, 12, 7. Found also in Cicero, Curtius, Tacitus, and Quintilian.⁶⁶

increpare: II, 10, 8; 45, 4. III, 3, 5. IV, 50, 3. V, 28, 8. Found also Propertius, V, 11, 60. Curtius, IX, 7, 16.⁶⁷

indicare: II, 22, 4. VIII, 24, 12. X, 2, 11. XXVI, 12, 16. XXIX, 2, 10. XXXI, 11, 12. XLII, 24, 3. XLIII, 6, 11. XLIV, 35, 15. XLV, 13, 17. Found also in early Latin, in Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XXXIV, 7, 16, and in Curtius.⁶⁸

indiciis emanebat: III, 24, 4. **indicio erat:** III, 6, 5.

indicium esset: XXXIX, 54, 6. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XV, 133. **indicio facto:** XXVI, 30, 3.

indignari: Sixteen examples in Livy. Found also in Cicero, Caesar and in many authors of the succeeding periods.⁶⁹

(plus) indignationis praebebant: XXVI, 37, 9. **indignitas angebat animos:** IV, 51, 6.

indignum esse: X, 24, 5; 35, 13. Found in all periods. **(pro) indigno habere:** I, 40, 2.

infit: III, 71, 6. This verb is employed here to introduce *Oratio Obliqua*. The construction is wanting in Draeger, but is given in Harper's *Lexicon*.

infitiari: XXXVI, 35, 8. XXXIX, 12, 8. XLIV, 5, 9. Found Cicero, in *Catilinam*, I, 7; *pro Archia*, I, 1; *pro*

⁶⁵ Draeger, II, 425. Schmalz, p. 292.

⁶⁶ Eger, p. 31.

⁶⁶ Eger, p. 25. Draeger, II, 382.

⁶⁹ Draeger, II, 392. Eger, p. 29. Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p.

⁶⁷ Eger, p. 32. Draeger, II, 397.

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Tullio, 23; pro Sestio, 49; de Domo, 97. Draeger⁷⁰ is in error when he says "seit Livius."

infittias ire: VI, 40, 4. IX, 9, 4. X, 10, 8. XXXI, 31, 9.

Not found in Cicero or Caesar, but in later authors, where it has the same sense as **infittiri**.⁷¹

inicum esse: XXVI, 29, 8. **iniquum esse:** III, 44, 12.

inreligiosum esse: V, 40, 10. In use only since Livy.⁷²

intellegere: V, 11, 13; 29, 8. IX, 18, 9; 26, 13. XXVI, 12, 4. XXXVI, 9, 10. Found in all periods.

interpretari: I, 44, 4. III, 36, 4; 38, 10. VI, 16, 8. VIII, 22, 3. XXXIV, 54, 5. XXXVII, 58, 7. Found in Cicero and later authors.

inscribere: XXXVIII, 35, 4. XL, 29, 4. Wanting in Draeger. Found Cicero, in Verrem, II, 150; 154.

insimulare: IV, 55, 7. XL, 12, 19. Sporadic examples are found throughout Latin.⁷³

interesse: V, 6, 1. IX, 24, 15. XXX, 30, 9. XXXVI, 34, 10. XXXVIII, 12, 6. Found since Cicero and Caesar. Draeger, II, 421.

invenire: IV, 16, 3. V, 17, 2; 51, 5. XXVI, 49, 1; 49, 2. XXX, 16, 12. XXXIX, 52 1. Found in all periods.⁷⁴ With the notion of immediate physical perception, Livy often employs the present participle after this verb; notable, too, are the phrases employed by him containing this verb.

invenio apud quosdam, etc: II, 21, 3. III, 23, 7. IV, 23, 1. VII, 42, 1. IX, 23, 5. X, 26, 5.

invenio in quibus annalibus: III, 8, 10. IX, 42, 3; 46, 2. X, 2, 3.

inventum in libris: X, 47, 7.

invidiosum est: III, 9, 12. Found only since the classic period.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ II, 396.

⁷¹ Draeger, II, 396. Krebs-Schmalz, s. v.

⁷² Krebs-Schmalz, s. v.

⁷³ Draeger, II, 400.

⁷⁴ Draeger, II, 383.

⁷⁵ Draeger, II, 424.

iacere (= dicere): VI, 14, 11. The only parallel cited is Sallust, Jugurtha, 11.

iactare: IV, 31, 6. VI, 28, 5. IX, 41, 9. XXXVIII, 47, 5. XXXIX, 43, 2. Horace, Epistles, I, 16, 18. Curtius, VIII, 1, 23; 5, 8. Tacitus, Annales, XII, 44. It will be seen from the above that the verb is not used prior to Livy.

iudicare: I, 26, 9. II, 22, 4. III, 72, 6. VI, 27, 6. VII, 13, 6. XXIX, 14, 8. XXXIV, 42, 6. XXXIX, 16, 5; 16, 9; 28, 5. XLI, 24, 6. XLV, 24, 14; 37, 3. Found in early Latin, in Cicero, and in later authors. Draeger⁷⁶ is in error when he says the construction is not found until the classic period. See Vallquist, p. 19.

iurare: II, 45, 13. IX, 46, 2. XXI, 1, 4. XXIV, 18, 5. XXXI, 17, 9. XXXVIII, 57, 4. XLI, 15, 10. XLII, 32, 2. Found in all periods. The dependent infinitive is regularly in the future, but Cato and Plautus both use the present infinitive after this verb.⁷⁷

(in verba) iurare: III, 20, 3. **conceptis verbis iurare:** XLIII, 16, 15.

ius dare: XLII, 24, 7. **ius esse:** III, 55, 4. Found first Fabius Pictor apud Gellium, X, 15, 7. Terence, Andria, 687. Plautus, Menaechmi, 985. Cicero, de Domo, 106. So in later writers.⁷⁸

ius fasque esset: I, 2, 6.

iure iurando adigere: XXIV, 16, 13. XXVII, 38, 5. XXXI, 17, 9. XXXV, 19, 3. XL, 41, 8.

ius iurandum dare: XL, 29, 12. XLI, 9, 11. Plautus, Mostellaria, 1084. Terence, Hecyra, 679. Caesar, Bellum Civile, I, 76. III, 28. Cicero, de Officiis, II, 112; de Legibus, II, 58.

iuvare: IV, 4, 12. XXXI, 1, 1. In addition to Livy the only other examples cited are from Cicero.⁷⁹ With other authors the bare infinitive is the more usual construction.

⁷⁶ II, 389.

⁷⁸ Draeger, II, 427.

⁷⁷ Draeger, II, 398. Schmalz, p. 289. ⁷⁹ Draeger II, 421,

laetari: IV, 3, 3. IX, 14, 16; 36, 14. XXI, 10, 11. XXX, 30, 3. Found in Terence, Cicero, Vergil, Curtius, and other authors.⁸⁰

licet: XLII, 36, 6. Found here and there in all periods.

(satis) liquebit: XXXVII, 45, 16. So Cicero, *de Natura Deorum*, I, 42, 117. Ovid, *Tristia*, I, 1, 62. *Digesta*, XXIX, 3, 2.

litterae adlatæ: XXIX, 10, 1. XXXIII, 44, 4. XXXIV, 56, 2. XXXVII, 47, 3. XL, 43, 2. XLI, 17, 6. XLIV, 7, 12.

litterisque missis: VIII, 19, 13. **litteras ac nuntios miserunt:** XXV, 15, 8.

litterae recitatae: XLIV, 16, 1. **litterae redditae:** XXVI, 26, 4.

litterae secuntur: V, 28, 3. **litterae venerunt:** XXXIII, 24, 3.

litterae vulgatae: XXXIII, 25, 9.

loqui: IX, 3, 10. XLV, 3, 4. In both examples the verb is used to introduce *Oratio Obliqua*. The construction is classical.

mandare communia: XLIV, 24, 2. **mandare memoriae,** XXXIX, 50, 10.

manifestum esse: XLIII, 2, 3. Not found in the classic period. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, II, 16, 69. Tacitus, *Dialagus*, 5, 3; 32, 3; 35, 4. *Historiae*, I, 37. *Annales*, III, 19. XIII, 49. **maturum esse:** V, 46, 5.

melius esse: V, 30, 7. IX, 26, 15. Frequent in Plautus. Scattered examples are found in later authors.⁸²

meminisse: I, 47, 2. III, 61, 1. V, 6, 5; 30, 1. VII, 30, 2; 40, 6. X, 21, 15. XXIX, 28, 8. XXXI, 41, 10. XXXIV, 31, 13. XXXVI, 34, 3. XXXIX, 32, 10. XLI, 18, 1. XLV, 13, 15. In the pre-classic period the present infinitive after **meminisse** is the usual construction, describing a personal, contemporary experience in past

⁸⁰ Draeger, II, 391.

⁸² Draeger, II, 424.

- time. Cicero often has the present; so Sallust, Tacitus, Suetonius, and Livy, I, 47, 2; XXXIV, 31, 13. XLV, 13, 15. Likewise we find the present after the related expressions **memoria teneo, recordor**, etc. But the necessity of clearness demanded also the perfect infinitive, which should expressly indicate that the occurrence in question belonged to past time. Hence we find the perfect infinitive employed in Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, III, 6; often in Cicero, once in Vergil, and in all of post-classic Latin except in Tacitus, and Seneca Rhetor, where the present is more frequent than the perfect.⁸³
- memorare**: Twenty examples in Livy. Found in all periods.
- memoria cessit**: II, 33, 9. No parallels for this construction are cited. Livy has other phrases with **memoria**, though not used in connection with the accusative with the infinitive. We find **memoria abire**, II, 4, 2. **excidere memoria**: VII, 32, 15. XXVI, 13, 5; **excidere de memoria**, XXIX, 19, 13.
- memoriam edit**: XXVII, 27, 12.
- memoriae prodere**: III, 39, 2; 54, 12. VIII, 6, 1. XXIV, 43, 7. XXV, 31, 9. XXVII, 36, 8; 40, 8. XXXVI, 37, 2. XL, 29, 2; 40, 7. Not found prior to the classic period.⁸⁴
- memoria repetita**: VIII, 18, 12. **memoriae traditum iri**: III, 67, 1.
- memor esse**: I, 23, 9; 30, 6. V, 16, 10. XXIX, 11, 1. Not found in the classic period.⁸⁵ After Livy it appears next Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XXV, 25. Suetonius, Augustus, 28.
- mendacium struere**: XXIII, 34, 5.
- mentio facta est**: XXXI, 21, 6. This expression is wanting in Draeger. It is found Plautus, *Mostellaria*, 813, but the text is uncertain. A sure example is Cicero, in *Verrem*, II, 2, 95.

⁸³ Draeger, II, 383 f. Schmalz, p. 289. Kühner, II, 518. Reisig, note 454. Riemann et Goelzer, p. 290.

⁸⁴ Draeger, II, 395, 459.

⁸⁵ Draeger, II, 425. Schmalz, p. 293.

mentione illata: IV, 8, 4. XXXVIII, 34, 6.

(in) mentem venire: VI, 12, 9; 41, 11. XXVIII, 24, 14. XXXI, 1, 4. This expression is usually found with the bare infinitive.⁸⁶ Livy's usage with the accusative with the infinitive is exceptional. However, we find the same construction in Seneca, *Controversiae*, VII, 2, 3; 7, 17.

mentitus est: XXIV, 5, 12. Draeger⁸⁷ says incorrectly that the example in Livy is the first occurrence in prose, but the first is Cicero, *pro Plancio*, 30, 73. Other examples are Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XII, 67. Vergil, *Aeneid*, II, 540. Ovid, *Tristia*, I, 3, 53. Lucan, VII, 447.

metum demeret: XXXV, 14, 13. Verbs and expressions of fearing construed with the accusative with the infinitive are found several times in Livy.⁸⁸

metus erat: III, 22, 2.

minari: II, 43, 3. III, 53, 6. V, 9, 4. VI, 17, 6. VII, 5, 5. IX, 41, 16. XXVI, 13, 1. XXVIII, 19, 16. XLI, 10, 8. XLII, 63, 7. Found in early classic, and later periods.⁸⁹ **minas addidit:** VI, 38, 8.

minitari: XXVI, 5, 15. Sporadic examples are found in all periods.⁹⁰

miraculo fuit: XXV, 8, 7. Wanting in Draeger. Found also Tacitus, *Annales*, IV, 66.

mirari: Eighteen examples in Livy. Common in all periods.⁹¹

mirum esse: V, 25, 4. XXV, 8, 13. XXVI, 2, 12. XXXI, 38, 7.

miserum, invidiosum est: III, 9, 12.

monere: XXIV, 24, 2. XXVI, 43, 1. XXXV, 35, 5.

Monere with its compounds is construed with the ac-

⁸⁶ Draeger, II, 317, 385. Georges, p. 431.

⁸⁹ Draeger, II, 399.

⁸⁷ II, 397.

⁹⁰ Draeger, II, 399.

⁸⁸ Kühnast, p. 249. Draeger, II, 395.

⁹¹ Draeger, II, 394.

cusative with the infinitive, but only when used as a *verbum dicendi*, not as a *verbum voluntatis*. In the sense in which employed here **monere** is not infrequent in the historians.⁹²

monumentum esse: I, 12, 6. IV, 7, 10.

monstrabat: VIII, 39, 6. Juvenal, X, 48. Curtius, IX, 8, 26. Draeger omits this construction, which is rare.

mos est: III, 55, 13. X, 42, 7. XXX, 17, 13. XXXII, 25, 2. XXXVII, 24, 4. XL, 6, 5. Found especially in early and in post-classic Latin.⁹³ Only once in the classic period, Cicero, *de Oratore*, 44, 151.

mos non placebat: II, 53, 5.

murmur pervadere: XXVI, 15, 9. XLV, 1, 2.

narrare: II, 32, 9. X, 20, 4. XXXV, 49, 5. Found in all periods.

necesse est: II, 14, 2. VI, 34, 2; 37, 4. VII, 32, 7. XXXIV, 4, 8. XXXIX, 46, 4. XL, 14, 6.

necessum est: XXXIX, 5, 9. The only other example is Fabius Pictor, *apud Gellium*, X, 15, 8. The example in Livy is omitted by both Draeger⁹⁴ and Schmalz⁹⁵.

nefas esse: V, 1, 4; 20, 5; 30, 3. Found in Cicero, Curtius and later authors.

nescius esse: XXVII, 7, 5. XLIII, 13, 1. Found in Cicero and Tacitus⁹⁶.

nescire: XXXIV, 6, 9. So Terence, *Eunuchus*, 736. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, IV, 562.

noscere: XXI, 38, 9. Terence, *Adelphi*, 862; *Hecyra*, 155. Auctor ad Herennium, IV, 65. Lucretius, I, 190; II, 685. Propertius, IV, 1, 26.

notare: VII, 34, 15. XXVIII, 9, 19. XLIV, 18, 8. The only other example cited is Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, X, 30.

nuncupare: I, 10, 7. No parallels are cited.

nuntius adesse: XXIX, 14, 5. **Nuntius** in phrases occurs in

⁹² Draeger, II, 409. Krebs-Schmalz, s. v.

⁹⁴ II, 424.

⁹⁵ Page 292.

⁹³ Schmalz, p. 293. Kühner, II, 514.

⁹⁶ Draeger, II, 425. Schmalz, p. 293.

Caesar, Sallust, and Virgil. Livy extends the usage combining the word in a great variety of phrases.

nuntius adfertur (adfert): XXVIII, 7, 14. XLII, 57, 4. (**cum**) **nuntio advolant:** II, 24, 1. **nuntium incutiunt (=nuntio terrorem incutiunt):** II, 8, 7. **nuntios mittere:** XXIV, 21, 12. XXV, 41, 4. XXVII, 28, 4. XXVIII, 31, 2. XXXII, 16, 12. XXXIII, 7, 6. XXXIX, 54, 6. **nuntium remittunt:** XLIV, 3, 4. **nuntius occurrere:** XXIV, 30, 3. XXXI, 18, 9. XL, 57, 3. **nuntios praemittere:** XXXIX, 49, 6. **nuntius secutus:** XXVII, 28, 15. **nuntius tristis:** XXXVII, 46, 7. **nuntius venire:** III, 31, 3; 70, 11. IV, 55, 4. XXVII, 28, 5; 32, 9. XXIX, 12, 3. XXXII, 6, 4. XXXIII, 20, 10. XXXV, 5, 4. XLIII, 10, 2.

obicere: XXXIV, 23, 9. XXXIX, 51, 2. XLII, 41, 5. Found in all periods.

objectare: X, 15, 12. The only other occurrence cited is Plautus, *Mostellaria*, 810.

oblivisci: XXXIX, 5, 4. XL, 46, 1. Found in early Latin and later periods. Schmalz,⁹⁷ incorrectly states that it does not occur prior to Cicero, whereas it is found Plautus,⁹⁸ Mercator, 481; Truculentus, 235.

obscurum esse: XL, 3, 2.

obsides dare: XXXIV, 35, 11. So Cicero, in *Verrem*, II, 3, 53.

ominari: XXIX, 35, 1. XXX, 32, 10. XLI, 18, 10. XLIV, 22, 17.

opinari: I, 18, 4. XXXVII, 9, 6; 26, 11. Found in Plautus, Terence, Cicero, and later authors.

opinio esse: XXXVIII, 40, 8; 57, 3. XLII, 28, 12. Found here and there since Cicero.⁹⁹

opinio exierat: III, 36, 9. So Suetonius, Nero, 53.

oportere: a very large number of examples are found in Livy.

⁹⁷ Page 289.

⁹⁹ Draeger, II, 428.

⁹⁸ Reinkens, s. v.

- optare:** XXI, 42, 2. This verb is found in all periods, but is less commonly used than *cupere*. Draeger,¹⁰⁰ incorrectly says "fehlt bei Livius."
- optimum esse:** XXX, 30, 6.
- opus esse:** V, 52, 12. XXXV, 20, 3. XLIV, 19, 5. Found in all periods.¹⁰¹
- oratio fuit:** XLII, 19, 4.
- ostendere:** Eighteen examples in Livy. Found in all periods.
- par est:** VII, 31, 2. Found in all periods since Plautus and Terence.¹⁰²
- parum est:** XXXVIII, 14, 11. Cicero, *pro Ligario*, 35. Curtius, VI, 10, 31. Tacitus, *Dialagus*, 23, 16.
- patefactum est:** VIII, 18, 6. Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, III, 1. Cicero, *pro Scauro*, 30. Tacitus, *Historiae*, II, 46.
- pepigerant:** XXXII, 5, 4.
- perferre:** III, 26, 4. XXI, 25, 1; 26, 1. Scattered examples are found in all periods.¹⁰³
- perorare:** XXXIV, 31, 19. So Cicero, *de Natura Decorum*, II, 3, 154.
- personare:** III, 10, 10. Occurs only rarely, but is classical. Cicero, *pro Caelio*, 20, 47; *pro Plancio*, 86.
- persuadere:** II, 2, 7. III, 21, 7. V, 45, 1. X, 28, 3. XXXIII, 32, 3. XLII, 42, 5. Does not occur in prose prior to Livy. Schmalz¹⁰⁴ states incorrectly that the first prose example is Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, XII, 48. It is also employed by Curtius, Terence, Lucretius, and Vergil among the poets employ it.
- pertinere:** V, 29, 6. XXVIII, 44, 12. XXXV, 24, 1. XLV, 10, 5. Found in Cicero, Curtius, and Pliny the Elder.
- polliceri:** A very large number of examples are found in Livy. It is found in all periods from early to late Latin.¹⁰⁵ The infinitive following this verb is regularly in the future tense, but we find examples of the present

¹⁰⁰ II, 403.¹⁰¹ Draeger, II, 428.¹⁰² Draeger, II, 424.¹⁰³ Eger, p. 32. Draeger, II, 415.¹⁰⁴ Page 291.¹⁰⁵ Draeger, II, 397.

tense in Plautus, Auctor ad Herennium, Caesar, the early orations of Cicero, Livy, and later writers.¹⁰⁶

portendere: I, 36, 4; 41, 3; 55, 6. It is found also Cicero, de Divinatione, I, 45; 46. Winkler, p. 15.

postulare: XXI, 30, 3. XXVI, 22, 6. XXXII, 21, 3; 33, 6; 34, 9. XXXVI, 6, 4. Found in all periods and very frequent in early Latin.¹⁰⁷

praedibus acceptis: V, 55, 3.

praedicare: IV, 53, 10. XXIV, 23, 7. XXXVIII, 42, 9. Terence, Phormio, 725. Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, VI, 17 et saepe.

praedicere: III, 4, 2. XL, 35, 14. In addition to Livy it is found in prose only in Cicero and Tacitus.

praefari: III, 45, 1. XXI, 1, 1; 1, 16. XXXIII, 12, 3. XXXV, 25, 7. Not found in the classic period. A few examples are found in Silver Latin.

praeferre: XXXVII, 37, 3. Found also Cicero, pro Planicio, 77.

praemonere: X, 14, 7. XXV, 16, 4.

praesagire: XXVI, 41, 19.

praetendere: XLV, 42, 7. The verb here="allege," and is not found prior to Livy. Afterwards it occurs Tacitus, Annales, VI, 18 et saepe. Apuleius, Metamorphoses, X, 23.

praeterire: XXXVIII, 17, 2. Cicero, in Verrem, III, 11; 182; pro Caecina, 98; 101; pro Cluentio, 17.¹⁰⁸

primum fuit: V, 10, 4. **probabile erat:** II, 13, 10.

probare: XXVIII, 8, 6. XXXIV, 62, 13. XXXIX, 3, 5. First in Cicero, who employs the construction freely.¹⁰⁹ Also Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, I, 3. Tacitus, Dialogus, 18; Annales, XV, 20.

proclamare: I, 26, 9. Not found prior to Livy. Sundry

¹⁰⁶ Kühnast, p. 246. Schmalz, p. 289. ¹⁰⁸ Merguet's Lexicon to Cicero.

¹⁰⁹ Draeger, II, 396.

¹⁰⁷ Draeger, II, 411.

examples are found also in Tacitus.¹¹⁰ Suetonius, Augustus, 51, Caligula, 27.

prodere: VII, 42, 3. VIII, 24, 1. XXXVIII, 55, 2. Found in classic and later authors, usually combined with **memoria** or **memoriae**.¹¹¹

profiteri: Twenty-one examples in Livy. Found frequently since the period of Cicero and Caesar.

prohibere: Twenty-seven examples in Livy. Rare in pre-classic Latin, but frequent in the classic period and later. In classic usage we find ordinarily the active infinitive after **prohibere**, seldom the passive, which is found chiefly in Livy and the authors of Silver Latin.¹¹²

proicere: XXXV, 31, 32.

proloqui: IV, 2, 13. This is the only example cited by the lexicons Krebs-Schmalz, s. v. says, "Es war ein Vulgäres Wort das bei Cicero und Caesar gar keine Aufnahme fand, bei Livius nur vereinzelt."

promittere: III, 45, 3. VIII, 24, 9. IX, 24, 3. XXIV, 45, 1. XXV, 8, 7. XXVI, 17, 5; 31, 4. XXX, 15, 2. Found in all periods. Draeger, II, 397.

pronuntiare: Thirty-five examples in Livy. First in Caesar, then Livy, Curtius, and Tacitus.¹¹³

proponere: IV, 14, 3. XXXIX, 17, 1. Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, I, 17. Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, I, 81; II, 64. Sallust, *Catilina*, 7, 6. Vergil, *Aeneid*, VII, 56.

prospicere: XXI, 49, 8. The only other examples cited are Vergil, *Aeneid*, IV, 409. VI, 385. IX, 33. XII, 595.

proverbio increbuit: VIII, 8, 11. (in) **proverbium venit:** XL, 46, 12.

pudor est: XL, 27, 10.

pulchrius esse: XXX, 12, 6.

purgare: XXIV, 47, 6. XLI, 19, 5. XLII, 14, 3. The only other occurrence is Terence, *Adelphi*, 162.

¹¹⁰ Gerber and Greef, *Lexicon Taciteum*.

¹¹² Schmalz, p. 291.

¹¹³ Draeger, II, 396.

¹¹¹ Draeger, III, 459.

putare: A large number of examples are found in Livy. The construction is common in all periods.

querellarum summa fuit: XLI, 8, 7.

recipere (=“agree,” etc.): VII, 14, 1. XXXIII, 13, 15. Not found prior to Cicero; then in Livy and in Tacitus.¹¹⁴

recitare (ius iurandum): II, 2, 5. This expression is to be referred to the general head of verbs of swearing.

recordari: XXVIII, 43, 17. Not found until Cicero, and wanting in Sallust, Vergil and Horace.¹¹⁵

referre: Twenty-three examples in Livy. Found in all periods.

religio est: V, 13, 9. VI, 27, 4. Fabius Pictor apud Gellium, X, 15, 3.

religio incedere: VIII, 3, 5; 17, 4. **religiosum esse:** III, 22, 1. V, 52, 8. VI, 27, 5.

renuntiare: Twenty-seven examples in Livy. Found in all periods.

reputare: XXI, 41, 16. XXIV, 16, 13. Not found until the classic period, where, as later, only a few examples are cited.¹¹⁶

(ab) **re esse visum est:** XXXV, 32, 6.

(in) **rem esse:** XLIV, 19, 3. (a) **re publica visum esset:** XXIX, 13, 3. Found also Cicero, ad Familiares: XIII, 8, 2.

rescribere: XXVI, 2, 3. XL, 16, 6. Found in classic and later periods.

respicere: XXX, 28, 11. XXXIV, 50, 8.

responsum adferre: VI, 11, 13.

responsum dare: V, 36, 2. VII, 25, 6. XXXVI, 12, 8. XXXVII, 1, 7; 55, 4. **responsum ferre:** V, 32, 8.

XLIII, 20, 2. **responsum reddere:** II, 45, 8. **respon-**

sum referre: II, 39, 11. **reticere:** VI, 40, 7. **Roma-**

num est: II, 12, 9. **rumorem dissipare:** VII, 38, 10.

rumor increbrescere: XXIV, 11, 7. **rumor pervadere:**

¹¹⁴ Draeger, II, 398.

¹¹⁵ Draeger, II, 387. Schmalz, p

¹¹⁶ Draeger, II, 386. Schmalz, p.

289.

289.

- V, 18, 10. XXIV, 31, 2. **rumor vulgari**: III, 34, 7. In addition to Livy, prose examples are found only in Curtius. In the poets these examples are found:¹¹⁷ Valerius Flaccus, VI, 9. Silius Italicus, III, 17. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, VII, 393.
- salubre est**: Praefatio 10.
- sancire**: XXV, 8, 8. Found also Suetonius, Claudius, 25.
- satis est**: III, 53, 10; 67, 11. V, 20, 7. VI, 13, 5. IX, 9, 8. X, 28, 3. XXXI, 8, 3. XXXIV, 33, 7. XXXVI, 3, 7.
- scribere**: A large number of examples are found in Livy. the construction is frequent in all periods.
- sententia est**: VIII, 37, 11. XXXIV, 33, 6. Of these two examples only the first is given by Draeger.¹¹⁸ **sententia inclinare**: XXVIII, 25, 15. **sententiam peregit**: III, 40, 5.
- sermonem addere**: V, 27, 4.
- (hoc) sermonis erat**: XXVIII, 14, 5. Found also Seneca, *Controversiae*, IX, 2, 20. **sermonibus excepti**: XXVIII, 26, 9.
- significare**: I, 19, 2; 21, 4. III, 28, 6. V, 37, 5. XXI, 27, 7. XXXII, 12, 1. XXXVIII, 22, 8. XL, 46, 14. XLIV, 29, 3. Frequent in the classic period and later.
- signum dare**: VI, 15, 2. XXI, 14, 2. So Cicero, in *Verrem*, I, 7.
- simulare**: Seventeen examples in Livy. Found in all periods.
- speciem fecit**: XXXVI, 10, 11.
- spes esse**: I, 5, 5. II, 46, 1. V, 39, 9. VII, 35, 10; 39, 13. IX, 13, 12. XXV, 32, 6. XXXIV, 24, 7. XLII, 16, 3. XLIII, 18, 8. So Plautus, *Menaechmi*, 1102. Auctor ad Herennium, II, 17. The sundry phrases found in Cicero, such as **magna me spes tenet**, **magna in spe sum**, **spes ostenditur**, **spem habeo**, **spe ducor**, in **spem venio**, **adducor**, **inducor**, etc., are still further extended in Livy. The variety is noteworthy. **spem adferre**: XXXVII,

¹¹⁷ Schmidt, p. 106.¹¹⁸ II, 430.

- 34, 2. **spem adimere**: XL, 26, 2. **spem capere**: XXV, 11, 9. XLIV, 35, 11. **spem dare**: XXVI, 45, 5. **spe dubia**: XXVII, 25, 14. XL, 31, 6. **spe hand dubia**: III, 2, 3. XXV, 21, 2. XXVII, 25, 14. (a) **spe esse**: V¹, 9, 9. (in) **spe esse**: XXXV, 12, 2. XXXVII, 28, 6 (illa) **spe**: XXXIX, 36, 8. (sine illa) **spe**: XXV, 11, 3. (in) **spem erecta**: XXIX, 14, 1.
- spem facere**: I, 6, 3; 32, 2. XXV, 27, 2. XXXIX, 6, 6. XXX, 3, 7. XXXIII, 38, 5. XL, 31, 1. XLIV, 7, 10; 33, 2.
- spem habere**: II, 12, 1. XXI, 53, 7. XXVII, 30, 14. XXXVIII, 16, 15. XL, 20, 5. **spei implere**: XXXVI, 12, 10. **spem incidere**: XLIV, 13, 3. **spe impetrari posse**: XXXIV, 24, 7. **spem nancisci**: XXVII, 15, 10. XXXV, 27, 1. **spem ponere**: III, 38, 3. XXVII, 24, 9. **spes subire animum**: XLV, 5. 11. **spes superesse**: XXVI, 6, 16. **spem tenere**: VII, 34, 12. (in) **spem venire**: II, 44, 7. XXVI, 37, 8.
- sperare**: There are a large number of examples in Livy. The construction is found everywhere in Latin. The future is the tense usually employed after this verb. An infinitive perfect, however, after **sperare** is found occasionally in early Latin, often in Cicero's letters, occasionally in Caesar, Catullus, Livy, and Silver prose authors. This employment of the perfect tense signifies an action of which one wishes and expects a realization, or else it signifies that the hope is directed, not so much upon the occasion and occurrence of the action, as upon its expected consequence.¹¹⁹
- spondere**: III, 59, 4. V, 3, 10; 5, 9. VII, 15, 1; 30, 8. IX, 9, 6; 10, 9. XXIX, 30, 12. Found in all periods. Draeger¹²⁰ states incorrectly that it is not found prior to Cicero, whereas it occurs Plautus,¹²¹ Epidicus, 8; Trinumus, 1162.

¹¹⁹ Draeger, II, 397. Schmalz, p. 289. ¹²¹ Reinkens, s. v.

¹²⁰ II, 398.

- subicere:** XXIX, 15, 1. XXXIV, 49, 3. Found also Cicero, pro Sulla, 21, 60.
- succlamare:** III, 50, 10. X, 25, 7. XXVI, 22, 8. This expression is omitted by Draeger and is not found in the classic period.
- succurrere:** II, 38, 5. XXV, 37, 16. XXXVII, 8, 2. Not employed by Cicero himself, but found Cicero, ad Familiares, XVI, 21, 6. Vergil, Aeneid, II, 317. Ovid, Fasti, V, 333. Valerius Maximus, V, 3, 4. Petronius, 102, 5.
- suscensere:** VII, 13, 9. Not found in Cicero, Caesar or Tacitus.
- suspiciari:** XXXII, 12, 8. Found in all periods.
- suspicionem advertere:** XL, 21, 1. **suspicionem demere:** XXXVII, 7, 12. **suspicionem facere:** XL, 21, 8. **suspicio fuit:** XXXII, 38, 8. Occasional examples are found in Plautus, Terence, Cicero, and Curtius.¹²² **suspicio suberat:** XXXII, 30, 9. **suspiciere:** VIII, 17, 8. Not found prior to the post-classic period. Tacitus, Historiae, I, 46; IV, 34.
- tempus esse:** IV, 51, 5. VIII, 5, 3. XXI, 43, 9. XXV, 32, 3. XXIX, 15, 1. XXX, 4, 5. Found occasionally in all periods.¹²³
- testari:** I, 32, 10. II, 10, 4; 57, 4. III, 72, 1. IV, 53, 5. IX, 31, 10. XXVIII, 8, 2. XXXIII, 29, 8. XXXVI, 32, 4. Terence, Hecyra, 476. Found frequently in Cicero, Curtius, V, 13, 16. Tacitus, Annales, III, 16. IV, 48. Justinus, XVIII, 7. Schmidt, p. 124.
- testis esse:** XXXV, 19, 6. XLII, 34, 15. Found also Cicero, de Republica, I, 56; ad Familiares, VI, 13, 2. Tacitus, Annales, XI, 10. **testis extare:** III, 13, 2. **testis facere:** XXXIV, 11, 8. **testificari:** XXXIII, 12, 12. Found from the Ciceronian period on, but never common.

¹²²Reinkens, s. v. Eger, p. 38.
Draeger, II, 430.

¹²³Draeger, II, 430. Reisig, III,
439.

timere: II, 7, 9. V, 21, 6. X, 36, 3. There are only a few examples prior to Livy. Cicero shows no instance, but we find the construction Caelius, ad Familiares, VIII, 11, 3. Schmalz,¹²⁴ is in error when he says that the construction is of frequent occurrence in Livy. He is also wrong in citing the infinitive after **timens**, Cicero, de Legibus, II, 57. In doing so he follows one inferior manuscript and the reading of Nobbe's edition of 1849. Both Müller and Orelli-Baiter read **timens ne**. The accusative with the infinitive after **timere** is not frequent.¹²⁵

(in) timore esse: XXXII, 26, 16. **timor animos incessit:** VII, 39, 4.

turpe esse: XXXVII, 26, 11. XLII, 13, 11. Terence, Phormio, 913. Frequent in Cicero.

tutum esse: XXVI, 27, 14. XXXIV, 4, 19. Frequent in Cicero and later.

utile esse: I, 19, 7. III, 51, 4. X, 25, 10.

vaticinari: II, 41, 5. XXXVIII, 18, 9. Found also Cicero, Laelius, 7, 24, Ovid, Metamorphoses, IV, 9. VIII, 773.

verba facere: I, 52, 2.

verecundia capere: XXIV, 42, 9. **verecundia esse:** III, 62, 9. IX, 26, 18. XXI, 19, 9.

verum est: II, 48, 2. III, 40, 11. XXX, 26, 7. **verius est:** VII, 13, 8. XXXV, 8, 6. XXXIX, 27, 3. **veri simile est:** V, 11, 7. VI, 12, 4. XXI, 38, 4; 38, 8; 47, 5. XXXIV, 50, 7. XXXVIII, 55, 9. **veri simile visum est:** XXVII, 7, 6. **vero proprius est:** IX, 36, 4. **vero similius est:** X, 26, 13. **vero similius facere:** VIII, 26, 6.

vestra refert: XXXIV, 17, 17.

vetare: Twenty-four examples in Livy. Frequent since Cicero.¹²⁶

(pro) victoria habere: IX, 12, 3.

¹²⁴ Page 288.

¹²⁶ Draeger, II, 413.

¹²⁵ Draeger, II, 394. Riemann, Syntaxe Latine, p. 291. Riemann, p. 285.

videri: Livy has a large number of examples. The construction is found as early as Ennius, *Fabulae* I. It occurs once in Cicero, then in Sallust, and Gellius. It is found very rarely with *ut*.¹²⁷

visere: III, 68, 2. *ex muris visite agros vestros ferro ignique vastatos, praedam abigi, fumare incensa passim tecta*. No other instance of this construction is cited. This example is further noteworthy because of the change of construction which it shows: (1) the participle; (2) the infinitive passive; (3) the infinitive active.

vociferari: Eighteen examples in Livy. Found in the classic period and later. **vox audita:** VI, 7, 2. IX, 12, 7. **vox iactatur:** I, 46, 1. **vocem usurpare:** II, 40, 11. **votum concipere:** XLI, 21, 11.

vovere: V, 19, 6. X, 42, 7. XL, 44, 8. XLII, 28, 9. Found in Plautus, Cicero, Caesar, and Livy. The classic authors regularly employ it with the future infinitive.¹²⁸

vulgare: V, 47, 11. XXVIII, 44, 13; 45, 2. XXIX, 26, 3. XXXIII, 48, 9. XXXVI, 34, 5. XXXIX, 46, 7. XL, 32, 1. Found usually in the impersonal passive. The construction is wanting in Draeger, and no examples are cited from any author except Livy.

¹²⁷ Draeger, II, 387. Schmalz, p. 289. Kühner, II, 511. ¹²⁸ Draeger, II, 398.

CHAPTER IV.

The Nominative with the Infinitive.

abnui: III, 72, 6.

argui: XLV, 24, 4. Found also in Cicero, Caesar, Curtius, and Tacitus.¹

cogi: There are forty examples in Livy. Found also Sallust,² Jugurtha, 14, 4; 59, 8.

cognosci: XXI, 14, 4; 20, 8.³ Found also Cicero, pro Cluentio, 16; ad Familiares, I, 5, 2. Valerius Maximus, IX, 12, 7. Tacitus, Historiae, IV, 40. Propertius, II, 3, 52.

comperi: XXX, 39, 7. Cicero, pro Milone, 25. Suetonius, Augustus, 67. Tacitus, Historiae, I, 53. Augustine, de Civitate Dei, V, 18.⁴

convinci: XLV, 10, 14. The first occurrence is in Livy; then Curtius, IX, 8, 9. Tacitus, Annales, IV, 31; XIII, 44. Suetonius, Caligula, 40, and so in later writers.⁵

credi: I, 39, 6. XXIX, 32, 9. XXX, 2, 9. Found in all periods. Draeger is in error when he says:⁶ "Fehlt bei Livius." There are also a number of examples in Curtius. Eger, p. 41.

dici: Found in all periods. Livy has an unusually large number of examples. In this author, as in others, the verb is found nearly always in the form of the present or the imperfect.⁷

excusari: III, 13, 9. XLIII, 4, 6. This construction is found Cicero, Philippicae, V, 5, 13. It finds also a close parallel in such verbs as **arguitur**, Cicero, pro

¹ Eger, p. 40. Draeger, II, 448.

² Sorn, p. 5.

³ Draeger, II, 449.

⁴ Draeger, II, 449.

⁵ Draeger, Syntax und Stil des Tacitus, p. 63. Kühner, II, 499.

⁶ II, 453.

⁷ Draeger, II, 449. Riemann, Syntaxe Latine, p. 287.

Roscio Amerino, 13; **defenditur**, Cicero, de Inventione, II, 32.

existimari: XXXVIII, 54, 1. Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, VI, 13. Cicero, de Oratore, II, 1, 4; de Inventione, I, 5; de Natura Deorum, III, 11. Quintilian, IX, 2, 92. Pliny, Historia Naturalis, VII, 46; X, 61; XXVIII, 157. Gellius, IX, 16, 1.

ferri: II, 1, 11; 20, 13; 32, 8. III, 10, 6; 18, 11. XXVII, 51, 12. XXVIII, 43, 1. XXXVII, 45, 11. XLII, 34, 1. Found in all periods. For a large number of examples see Georges, p. 432.

insimulari: XXXIV, 27, 9. XXXVI, 35, 8. The examples in Livy are not cited by Draeger.⁸ The construction is found also Valerius Maximus, VIII, 4, 1. Justinus, V, 1, 1. Ammianus Marcellinus, XIV, 5, 3.

iuberi: Of very frequent occurrence in Livy. Over three hundred instances are given by Saffold, p. 41.

iudicari: XL, 12, 20. The example in Livy is wanting in Draeger.⁹ The construction occurs in Cicero only in compound tense forms. So pro Sulla, 26; Brutus, 50, 189; de Inventione, II, 50; de Domo, 38, 101.

narrari: XXXIX, 6, 6. The personal construction is rare, and in any case not classic. The first example in prose is Livy as given above. Afterwards it is found in both Pliny's, and in late Latin, where the personal construction is the usual one. Sundry examples are cited also in poetry.¹⁰

negari: IV, 6, 3. Cicero, pro Caecina, 15, 44. Pliny, Historia Naturalis, X, 70; 77; XX, 31; XXII, 52, et saepe. Augustine de Civitate Dei, IV, 5.

nuntiari: IV, 21, 5; 58, 4. VIII, 22, 7. XXI, 55, 5. XXII, 54, 9. Not found in early Latin, but of rather frequent occurrence in all later periods. However, the imper-

⁸ II, 453.

⁹ II, 450.

¹⁰ Draeger, II, 454. Kühner, II, 520; 522.

sonal construction, or the accusative with the infinitive, is the more usual one.¹¹

prohiberi: II, 29, 4. VIII, 2, 13; 29, 7. X, 32, 4. XLII, 23, 3; 25, 4. XLIV, 10, 9. In the form of the gerundive it occurs III, 28, 7; XXII, 60, 3. The nominative with **prohiberi** is found in all periods of the language.¹²

putari: XXXIV, 16, 1. This example is not given by Draeger.¹³ The construction is found here and there since the Ciceronian period.

simulari: I, 53, 7. The only parallel cited is Quintilian, IX, 1, 7.

tradi: IV, 9, 3; 37, 1. V, 27, 12. VII, 28, 9. VIII, 26, 6; 30, 7. IX, 29, 10. XXXIV, 22, 2. XLV, 28, 9. Found also Cicero, *pro Sestio*, 67, 141; *Tusculanae Disputationes*, V, 3. Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, IV, 92; XX, 47; XXXV, 57.

vetari: VIII, 36, 1. XXI, 22, 7. XXIII, 16, 9. XXIV, 1, 4. XXVI, 21, 16. XXVII, 22, 13. XXX, 21, 12. XXXII, 8, 3. XLII, 23, 4. The construction is found in all periods of the language.¹⁴

¹¹ Draeger, II, 450.

¹³ II, 451.

¹² Draeger, II, 451. Kühner, II, 520.

¹⁴ Draeger, II, 452.

CHAPTER V.

Details.

1. Omission of the verb, or equivalent, on which *Oratio Obliqua* depends.

The *Oratio Obliqua* structure belongs essentially to the historians, and only scattered instances of it are found elsewhere in Latin.¹ Among the historians is it most frequent in Caesar, who in the *Bellum Galicum* gives only one speech, in *Oratio Recta*, that of Critognatus, VII, 77. Livy's most artistic speeches, designed to bring out prominently the character and personality of the speaker, are given in *Oratio Recta*, or the direct form.

However, he employs freely *Oratio Obliqua*, or the form of indirect discourse, and very often this is not immediately dependent upon a verb expressed, but upon some *verbum dicendi* or *verbum sentiendi*, or some equivalent expression, which must be supplied. In most cases the verb to be supplied is one of Asking, Demanding, Commanding, etc., or various expressions which indicate Believing, Intending, Promising, etc. Livy's usage is practically uniform throughout the entire thirty-five books. It will be sufficient to show results for five books, which may be taken as fairly representing the usage throughout the several decades.

Book.	Number of chapters.	Total occurrences.	Average occurrences in each chapter
II	65	23	2.8
X	47	15	3.1
XXII	61	24	2.5
XXX	45	16	2.8
XLIV	46	14	3.2

¹ Schmalz, p. 298.

2. Ellipsis of the Subject Accusative in Oratio Obliqua.

The omission of the subject pronoun in the construction of the accusative with the infinitive occurs in all periods, but is extended in Livy and later writers. Kühnast,² sees in Livy's extension a marked Greek influence. He says: "Bei Livius in der überwiegendsten Weise hervortretender Graecismus ist die Weglassung des Subjekt Pronomens." But this is only one of the many attempts on the part of Kühnast to prove that Livy is full of Hellenisms. Riemann,³ argues that Livy is not "remplie d'hellenismes." Later scholars do not see Greek influence in the omission of the subject pronoun. Schmalz,⁴ says: "Ein Graecismus ist hier ausgeschlossen."

The true reason for the omission seems to be the striving on the part of the author for brevity in expression, as well as the fact that the pronoun may be easily supplied from the context. "Ueberall ist die Voranssetzung zu erkennen dasz das Pronomen aus dem Voraufgehenden leicht zu suppliren sei."⁵

The omission of the pronoun is frequent in early Latin; occurs also in Cicero, but not near so frequently as in Caesar, Livy, Curtius, and Tacitus. In the Augustan poets we find numerous examples, which have their basis partly in the old literature and partly in the exigency of the metre.⁶

The pronoun most often omitted in Livy are the reflexive **se**, and an accusative form of **is**. Only rarely do we find the second person. From the table given below it will be seen that most of the omissions occur in connection with the future infinitive active without **esse**, though omissions are found also in connection with the perfect infinitive passive without **esse**.

²Page 106 f.

³Introduction, p. 16.

⁴Page 297.

⁵Winkler, p. 21. Draeger, II, 441.

⁶Manning, Harvard Studies, IV,

117-141, Schmalz, 297.

	Total occurrences.
Ellipsis of is	206
Ellipsis of se	151
Ellipsis of te	5
Ellipsis of vos	2
Ellipsis of me	4
Ellipsis of nos	9

Ellipsis with the future infinitive active without **esse**.. 153

Ellipsis with the perfect infinitive passive without **esse** 35

3. Ellipsis of **Esse** in *Oratio Obliqua*.

It will be seen from figures given below that Livy very frequently omits **esse** in the accusative with the infinitive construction. Here again brevity is the aim in omitting **esse** from the ponderous accusative with the infinitive structure. It will also be noted that **esse** is omitted much oftener when the accusative with the infinitive is used as object of a verb than when it is used as subject. Further, **esse**, is omitted oftener with the future infinitive active than with the perfect infinitive passive or deponent. In the so-called periphrastic passive, depending on some verb of saying, thinking, etc., as **reri**, **censere**, **decernere**, it is very generally omitted.

Livy omits **esse** in *Oratio Obliqua*:

	Occurrences.
When the accusative with the infinitive is object....	1461
When the accusative with the infinitive is subject....	168
When esse is in the infinitive future active	887
When esse is in the perfect passive, or deponent.....	578
When the accusative with the infinitive is in the periphrastic passive	201

4. The Perfect Infinitive.

The question that arises in connection with Livy's use

of the perfect infinitive is whether he employs that tense with the force and meaning of the present. Hence at once may be put aside all examples which show a logical use of that tense. Such instances as after the verb *iuvare*, praefatio 3; XXXI, 1, 1. *satis*, III, 33, 9. *posse*, XXI, 15, 6. *nosse*, XXIII, 3, 11; XXXII, 11, 2. *cognosse*, XXII, 3, 2.

The following examples of the perfect infinitive are cited by various commentators as used by Livy with the force of the present: III, 41, 3; 48, 3. XXII, 59, 10. XXIV, 16, 11. XXVIII, 41, 5. XXX, 14, 6. XXXII, 21, 32. XXXVII, 19, 5. XXXVIII, 11, 9. XXXIX, 14, 8; 17, 3. XL, 10, 5. XLII, 11, 1. XLIV, 22, 8; 36, 13. From time to time scholars have attempted to explain these occurrences of the perfect infinitive as equivalent to the aorist infinitive in Greek. This view has been advanced and defended by Wex,⁷ and by Schmalz.⁸ It has been denied by Madvig,⁹ and by Draeger,¹⁰ who speaks of it as "den fälschlich so genannten aoristischen Infinitiv des Perfekts."

But it has remained for Howard, in his excellent article,¹¹ to show conclusively that no examples are found in prose which cannot be explained as regular uses of the perfect. Many of the Livy examples cited above are discussed by him, and those that are not, readily admit of the same explanation as those given and discussed by him.

5. The Accusative with the Infinitive in Adverbial Dependent Clauses.

The accusative with the infinitive is found in *Oratio Obliqua* in clauses introduced by a relative pronoun which is equivalent to a demonstrative with a conjunction. Such clauses are, properly speaking, not subordinate. This

⁷ *Prolegomena to Tacitus, Agricola*, pp. 148-157.

⁹ *Opuscula Academica*, II, pp. 119-129.

⁸ Page 295.

¹⁰ I, 254.

¹¹ *Harvard Studies*, I, 111 f.

usage is not cited prior to Cicero and seems to be used principally by him, with occasional examples from other authors.¹² However, here and there examples are found in Latin where clauses really subordinate take this construction. These examples are taken for the most part from Cicero, Livy, and Tacitus, and, whatever their explanation, must be regarded as an intrusion of the accusative with the infinitive in loosely joined clauses. Draeger¹³ thinks that the growth of the construction in Latin is due to Greek influence, which offers analogies in construction after such particles as *ὅτι, εἰ, ἐπειδὴ, ὥς*, etc. Compare Herodotus, III, 105. Thucydides, IV, 98, 4. Riemann,¹⁴ thinks that since we find in Livy so many peculiarities due to vulgar Latin we should probably look for the explanation of this construction as having its basis in popular usage. But Reisig,¹⁵ seems to me to give the proper explanation, when he says that these loosely joined relative, comparative, interrogative, temporal, and causal clauses are due to functional change upon analogical formation. That is to say, as soon as the accusative with the infinitive became felt as a dependent clause, the construction was extended beyond its original limits. Often the line of demarcation between the dependent and the independent clause is very slight, the conception depending upon the degree of emphasis and the point of view of the writer. This would give the point of departure for the dependent clause, and the consequent extension of the construction. The following are the occurrences in Livy:

(a) In a modal clause: II, 13, 8. **quem ad modum—pro rupto foedus se habiturum, sic deditam . . . remissurum.** In a concessive sense we find these examples: **ut . . . ita** XXIII, 12, 4; 34, 12. **ut . . . sic** XXVII, 34, 15; XXXIII, 45, 17.

¹² Draeger, II, 433. Gildersleeve-Lodge, Latin Grammar, 635, notes 1 and 2.

¹³ Syntax und Stil des Tacitus, p. 62.

¹⁴ Page 287.

¹⁵ Note 601 C.

(b) In a causal clause: XXVI, 27, 12. **quia . . . si qui evassissent aliqua, velut feras bestias per agros vagare.** In this example the best editors retain **quia** against Madvig,¹⁶ who rejects it. Latin offers three parallels, Seneca, *Epistulae*, 97, 13 (where the readings vary), *Auctor Belli Hispaniensis*, 22. Columella, I, 3. These examples Madvig claims offer no criterion for Livian usage, but there seems to be no sufficient reason to reject the generally adopted reading **quia**.

(c) In a temporal clause: IV, 51, 4. **cum interim . . . legem confestim exerceri.** VI, 27, 6 **cum interim obaeratam plebem abiectari aliis atque aliis hostibus.**

The following examples which are apparently in dependent clauses admit of explanation as independent or explanatory clauses.¹⁷ **si . . . habere** IV, 3, 3. **cum . . . esse** XXXVI, 43, 6. **quamquam . . . pandere** IV, 15, 5. . . . **quamquam . . . exstitisse** XXXVIII, 58, 12.

6. The Construction of Quam in the Accusative with the Infinitive.

In classic writers the infinitive construction is regularly continued after a comparative with **quam**, as Caesar, *Bellum Civile*, III, 49. Cicero, *ad Atticum*, II, 20, 3. But in early Latin, as Plautus, *Captivi*, 688; *Asinaria*, 810, *Salust*, *Jugurtha*, 106, 3 we find, instead of the accusative with the infinitive after **quam**, the subjunctive with or without **ut**.¹⁸ The construction is found also in Nepos, Curtius, Tacitus, Apuleius, and Livy, who has more examples than any other author. Below will be found a partial list of the occurrences in Livy, from which it will be seen that the construction is found in every decade of his work: I, 2, 3;

¹⁶ *Emendationes Livianae*, p. 380.

¹⁷ Riemann, p. 286.

¹⁸ Draeger, II, 439. Kühnast, 256. Schmalz, p. 297. Riemann, p. 287. Riemann, *Revue de Philologie*, XII, pp. 43-59.

50, 6. II, 15, 2; 34, 11; 46, 1. IV, 2, 8; 2, 10; 57, 4; 60, 3. V, 24, 9. VI, 15, 12; 28, 8. VII, 18, 6. IX, 14, 7; 36, 14. X, 11, 12; 35, 15. XXI, 13, 9. XXII, 33, 10. XXIII, 43, 12. XXIV, 3, 12. XXVI, 26, 7. XXX, 28, 2. XXXI, 11, 16. XXXIII, 13, 13. XXXV, 6, 6; 31, 16. XXXIX, 37, 8. XL, 4, 7.

7. The Exclamatory Infinitive.

A single infinitive, or an infinitive with an accusative subject found with or without the particle *ne*, is used as an exclamation to indicate surprise, astonishment, indignation, etc. The construction is frequent in early Latin, and there are a few examples in Cicero. It was avoided by the historians, being found but once in Livy, IX, 11, 2, and not at all in Caesar, Sallust, or Tacitus. Later prose authors have only a few examples.¹⁹

8. The Accusative with the Infinitive in Rhetorical Question.

The occurrences in Livy are: I, 50, 3. III, 39, 9. IV, 53, 10. V, 45, 6. X, 26, 2. XXII, 50, 4. XXXI, 48, 7. XXXIV, 54, 6. XXXVIII, 22, 5. XLII, 49, 6. XLV, 19, 15. This construction is found in all periods. There are six examples in Tacitus.²⁰

9. Quippe with Oratio Obliqua.

In clauses which are introduced by *quippe*, we occasionally find the accusative with the infinitive. This accusative with the infinitive is sometimes used in connection with another accusative with the infinitive, and such clauses are properly explained by an ellipsis of a verb of saying or thinking. These are the occurrences in Livy: I, 19, 2. II,

¹⁹Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 452.
 Draeger, I, 133. Wölfflin, VI,
 101.

²⁰Draeger, *Syntax und Stil des Tacitus*, p. 62.

29, 2; 45, 10. III, 40, 4; 50, 14. IV, 35, 11. V, 2, 6; 11, 13; 24, 10. VI, 6, 6; 11, 8; 37, 11. VII, 25, 7. VIII, 23, 5; 27, 3. IX, 40, 5. XXVII, 9, 3. XXVIII, 34, 9. XXX, 8, 7. XXXIX, 35, 6. XLII, 62, 14.

10. The Future Passive Infinitive.

I, 7, 10. III, 59, 4; 67, 1. VIII, 3, 10. IX, 10, 9. X, 21, 15. XXIII, 34, 13. XXIX, 14, 1. XXXV, 13, 7. It will be noted that six of the above occurrences are in the first decade. The construction was avoided by Livy in the later books, just as it was avoided by the classic writers. This infinitive which is frequent in the Letters of Cicero, was usually replaced by the paraphrase **fore**, or **futurum esse ut**. The construction was never a popular one, and in late Latin it seems to have died out entirely.²¹

11. Change of the Infinitive within a Clause.

In Livy's striving for variety of expression we see that he foreshadows the changes that become so characteristic of Silver Latin, in which the concinnity of the sentence is broken up and change of construction is almost the rule.²² We distinguish the change of the infinitive here: (a) as to voice—active to passive, or vice versa. Over fifty examples in Livy. (b) as to tense: Twenty-five examples in Livy.

12. The Accusative with the Participle.

After verbs of perception Livy uses the participle to express the actual condition of the object of perception, though he does not always observe the construction, which is found also in early Latin, Cicero, Sallust, Nepos, Vitruvius, and Horace. Its naturalization is due to Cicero and other authors who are consciously influenced by rivalry

²¹ Riemann, *Syntaxe Latine*, p. 238. Reisch, III, 795. ²² Kühnast, p. 246. Winkler, p. 19. Draeger, *Syntax und Stil des Tacitus*, p. 62.

with the Greek.²³ The following examples show Livy's usage with two verbs that have been specially noted: (a) with **audire**: I, 28, 2. IV, 49, 13. VI, 35, 9. IX, 4, 8. XXII, 60, 16. XXXIV, 4, 1. XXXVIII, 47, 10. XLII, 25, 6. (b) with **videre**: I, 26, 10; 34, 5; 57, 9. II, 10, 3; 20, 11. III, 11, 3; 18, 9; 43, 6. IV, 4, 4. V, 11, 14; 45, 5. VII, 15, 4; 34, 2. X, 7, 3; 27, 9. XXI, 5, 10; 41, 10; 56, 1. XXII, 49, 6. XXIV, 7, 7. XXV, 21, 9. XXXI, 17, 7; 36, 4. XXXII, 21, 7. XXXV, 12, 7. XXXVII, 30, 7; 43, 3. Sometimes we find in the same sentence both constructions, participle and infinitive, used side by side.²⁴ I, 7, 6; 25, 8. XXI, 32, 2; 53, 5. Again, with the verb **videre** we occasionally find the accusative with the infinitive used to denote immediate physical perception, where we should expect the participle: I, 6, 1; 59, 6. VII, 33, 9. X, 25, 5.

Moreover, since there is no present participle passive in Latin, and since **esse** and some of its compounds have no present participle, the infinitive with **videre** is in some cases a necessary construction, and thus the difference between intellectual and physical perception is effaced.²⁵ Such cases are illustrated in Livy by the following examples: II, 27, 8. III, 50, 6; 52, 2; 62, 6. V, 43, 1. VI, 14, 5. X, 14, 10. XXI, 22, 8; 33, 9; 46, 6. XXIII, 17, 8. XXIV, 30, 2. XXVII, 32, 4. XXXV, 30, 1; 51, 9. XXXVI, 31, 5. XLV, 41, 10.

A few other verbs such as **cernere**, **conspicere**, **invenire**, **sentire**, **significare**, are occasionally found with the participle.

²³ Gildersleeve-Lodge, Latin Grammar, p. 331.

²⁴ Winkler, p. 18.

²⁵ Gildersleeve-Lodge, Latin Grammar, p. 331. Kühner, 127, 4.

CHAPTER VI.

Conclusions.

From the foregoing material, and in addition to the results indicated in the special chapter of Details p. 80 f., the following conclusions are presented:

I. The Historical Infinitive.

1. Livy makes use of this construction freely throughout his entire work, but employs it less frequently, nearly uniformly less, passing from the earlier to the later books.

2. His usage shows the greatest variety, being found with passive, deponent, reflexive, inchoative, and frequentative verbs; with the single infinitive between finite verbs; with the verb **esse**; with the perfect infinitive; with the accusative with the infinitive, and in dependent clauses.

3. In employing the construction in dependent clauses, he extends the historical infinitive beyond the usage of Cicero and Caesar.

II. The Simple Infinitive.

1. Most notable is Livy's extension of the construction beyond classic limits. This is apparent from the large number of verbs and expressions used by him in connection with it, which are found rarely, or not at all, in prose before him. (a) The verbs **abnuere**, **absistere**, **adniti**, **coepit** with passive infinitive, **coniti**, **dare**, **desuescere**, **differe**, **erubescere**, **esse** with the predicate genitive, **fastidire**, **impellere**, **iuvare**, **obstinare**, **occipere**, **occupare**, **pacisci**, **parare**, **parcere**, **pati**, **praeferstinare**, **praeoccupare**, **praetermittere**, **restat**, **supersedere**, **sustinere**, **tendere**. (b) Substantives in phrases: **animus**, **capital esse**, **cordi est**, **furor est**, **libertas est**, **operae esse**, **postulatio est**, **religio est**, in

rem erat, res est, salus est, sententia stare, spes. (c) Neuter adjective with *esse*: *aequum sit*, *anceps est*, *antiquum est*, *arduum est*, *commodum est*, *dubium est*, *flagitiosum esse*, *grave esse*, *librum esse*, *mirum magnumque esse*, *nostrum fuit*, *prius est*, *prius potiusque est*, *regium est*, *religiosum est*, *superbum est*.

2. The following verbs and expressions used with the infinitive are poetic or very rare in prose: *assuetus*, *cessare*, *coepit* with the infinitive passive, *dare*, *desuetus*, *differe*, *dignus esse*, *discere*, *est* (= $\xi \xi \varepsilon \sigma \tau \iota$ or *licet*), *expetere*, *furor est*, *impellere*, *indignari*, *insuetus*, *labor esse*, *memor esse*, *metuere*, *optare*, *parcere*, *pati*, *permittere*, *postulare*, *praefestinare*, *praescire*, *recusare*, *res est*, *restat*, *subigere*, *suetus*, *superesse*, *sustinere*, *tendere*, *timere*, *tradere*, *valere*.

3. The following verbs and expressions with the infinitive are popular: *in animo est*, *commodum est*, *consilium est*, *est* (= $\xi \xi \varepsilon \sigma \tau \iota$), *occupare*, *parcere*, *polliceri*, *restat*, *sententia stare*, *simulare*.

4. Livy's total number of verbs and expressions with the simple infinitive is two hundred and seventeen. Some idea of his effort to attain variety of usage may be seen from the fact that of these expressions seventy-seven are found but once each.

5. The use of the infinitive is more or less uniform throughout the several decades. (a) A large number of verbs are used throughout the entire corpus. In addition to the eleven verbs given above on page 20 we have: *adgredior*, *adoriri*, *adsuere*, *coepisse*, *conare*, *cupere*, *desinere*, *instituere*, *libet*, *maturare*, *nequire*, *parare*, *pergere*, *piget*, *placere*, *statuere*. (b) These are found in the early decades only: *adnitor*, *cessare*, *incipere*, (except XLIV, 45, 10), *nescire*, *occipere*, *timere*. (c) Four verbs are found in the later decades only: *differe*, *intendere*, *meminisse*, *sinere*.

III. The Accusative with the Infinitive.

1. Livy makes the accusative with the infinitive depend upon four hundred and ninety-five different verbs, phrases, and expressions. It is noteworthy that he uses two hundred and thirty-one of these but once each.

2. He greatly extends the construction beyond the limits of classic usage. This is seen from the very large number of expressions employed by him which previously are used in prose not at all or only rarely. (a) These verbs: *adhortari*, *adocere*, *adigere* (*iure iurando*), *adnuere*, *adscribere*, *advertere*, *ambigitur*, *angere*, *aperire*, *arguere*, *canere*, *causari*, *congratulari*, *coniurare*, *conqueri*, *convenit*, *destinare*, *dilucere coepit*, *dissimulare*, *non dubito*, *esse* (*re publica*), *excusare*, *exposcere*, *expectare*, *evulgari*, *fastidire*, *fieri palam*, *fovere*, *fremere*, *gravari*, *horere*, *increpare*, *indicare*, *infit*, *infittias ire*, *mentiri*, *monstrare*, *nescire*, *notare*, *objectare*, *pangere*, *persuadere*, *prae-fari*, *praemonere*, *praetendere*, *proclamare*, *proicere*, *proloqui*, *purgare*, *reticere*, *succlamare*, *succurrere*, *suscensere*, *susplicere*, *timere*, *visere*, *vulgari*. (b) These nouns, etc., in phrases: *animus* (7 examples), *argumentum*, *auctor*, *clamor*, *confessio*, *cordi est*, *curae est*, *fabula* (5), *fides* (8), *litterae* (8), *memoria* (5), *in mentem venire*, *miraculo fuit*, *monumentum esse*, *mos esse*, *nuntius* (11), *opinio exire*, *oratio fuit*, *praedibus acceptis*, *proverbio increbuit*, *pudor est*, *querellarum summa fuit*, *ius iurandum recitare*, *religio est*, *religio incedere*, *ab re esse*, *in rem esse*, *a re publica esse*, *responsum* (5), *rumor* (4), *sententia* (3), *refert vestra*, *sermonis erat*, *sermonibus exceptis*, *signum dare*, *speciem fecit*, *spes* (23), *suspicio* (5), *verba facere*, *verecundia* (2), *verum* (7), *pro victoria habere*, *vox* (3), *votum concipere*. (c) Neuter adjectives with *esse*: *ambiguum est*, *amplum esse*, *contumeliosum esse*, *frugiferum est*, *indiciu est*, *inreligiosum esse*, *invidiosum esse*, *manifestum esse*, *maturum esse*, *miserum*

esse, necessum est, obscurum esse, primum fuit, probable erat, religiosum esse, Romanum est, salubre est, utile esse.

3. The following with the accusative with the infinitive are poetic: **abnuere**, **animum subit**, **conqueri**.

4. The following are popular: **non dubitare** and various expressions indicating doubt, **dubius esse**, **dubio esse**, **haud dubie ferre**, **pro haud dubio habitum sit**, **proloqui**.

5. With reference to the verbs and expressions used with the accusative with the infinitive, the construction is nearly uniform passing from the earlier to the later decades. (a) A very large number of verbs are used throughout the entire corpus. Of verbs occurring more than twice and in addition to the twenty-five given on page 45, these are found practically in all the decades: **abnuere**, **accipere**, **adicere**, **adferre**, **adfirmare**, **admonere**, **animadvertere**, **arbitrari**, **arguere**, **canere**, **certior fieri**, **clamitare**, **cognoscere**, **comperire**, **conclamare**, **confidere**, **constat**, **convenire**, **decernere**, **deceat**, **denuntiare**, **dictitare**, **dissimulare**, **docere**, **dubitare**, **edicere**, **existimare**, **ferre**, **fidere**, **fremere**, **gloriar**, **ignorare**, **indicare**, **indignare**, **intelleger**, **interesse**, **interpretari**, **iudicare**, **iurare**, **meminisse**, **memorare**, **minari**, **mirari**, **oportere**, **ostendere**, **persuadere**, **polliceri**, **postulare**, **profiteri**, **prohibere**, **promittere**, **pronuntiare**, **putare**, **queri**, **referre**, **renuntiare**, **scribere**, **significare**, **simulare**, **sperare**, **testari**, **vetare**, **videri**, **vociferari**, **vulgari**. (b) These verbs are found in the early decades only: **increpare**, **invenio** (in phrases), **portendere**, **spondere** (except XXIX, 30, 12). (c) These verbs are found in the late decades only: **commemorare**, **desperare**, **edocere**, **exponere** (except IV, 20, 6), **monere**, **obicere**, **ominari**. (d) These verbs are found in the early decades and then not again until the later decades: **contendere**, **criminari**, **deferre**, **iactare**, **vovere**.

IV. The Nominative with the Infinitive.

1. Livy's extension of classic usage is least apparent in this construction. However, we should expect to meet least

extension here, since this category is comparatively small. Only twenty-three verbs are found and they coincide on the whole with the language usage of Caesar and Cicero.

2. These verbs are found but rarely or never in prose prior to Livy: **convinci, narrari, simulari**.

3. These verbs occur but once: **abnui, argui, comperiri, convinci, existimari, narrari, negari, putari, simulari**.

4. The usage with reference to the verbs employed is practically uniform: (a) Seven verbs are found throughout the entire work; **cogi, dici, ferri, iuberi, prohiberi, tradi, vetari**. (b) **nuntiari** is found only in the early decades. (c) **insimulari** is found only in the late decades.

VITA.

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His graduate work was done under Professors Warren, Smith, and Wilson of the Latin department, and under the several Professors and Associates of the Romance department. To all of these he wishes to record his indebtedness for their efforts in his behalf. But to Professor Kirby Flower Smith, his chief adviser, for his painstaking, his unfailing sympathy, his inspiration both as a man and a teacher, he must always feel profoundly grateful.

